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OUTER MONGOLIA A SOVIET REPUBLIC, SAYS TOKYO REPORT

Moscow and Urga Said to Have Signed Protocol Making Chinese Region Part of Russia

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—Outer Mongolia becomes for all practical purposes a part of the Russian Federation of Soviet Republics under the terms of what purports to be a protocol signed as a result of negotiations between Moscow and Urga.

This protocol, a copy of which has been received here from Tokyo, is said to have been signed on Feb. 22, although Soviet Russia at that time was negotiating with China for the settlement of all Chinese questions, including the status of Outer Mongolia. The terms of the protocol as reported here are as follows:

1. By the declaration of the Outer Mongolian Government, all the forest, mines, and agricultural land are possessed and held by the State, but such lands as have not yet been taken possession of shall be thrown open for the use of the poor in Outer Mongolia and to the Russian Soviet farmers.

Free Trade Permitted

2. None of the natural resources of Outer Mongolia shall be permitted to pass into the possession of any Chinese or others for industrial purposes.
3. The coal mining zones may be exploited by Russians, who shall employ Mongolian miners.
4. The gold mines shall be worked by the Russian labor union, by employing workmen belonging to the union.
5. Free trade, organized according to the Soviet system, shall be permitted.
6. The Outer Mongolian Government shall establish an autonomous agricultural guild, under the direction of the Soviet Government.
7. The commercial activities of Russians shall be welcomed, for the opening up of the country.

Russian Troops for Defense

8. The Outer Mongolian Government shall employ Russian experts.
9. The laborers of Outer Mongolia shall be organized after the example of the Soviet Labor Union, in order to insure safety to themselves.
10. The Outer Mongolian Government shall establish a commission for the drafting of a constitution and shall appoint the executives of a national government, together with a revolutionary committee and a military commission.
11. The Outer Mongolian Government shall permit Russian troops to be stationed in Outer Mongolia for defense against the Chinese.
12. The High Lama priest and other princes shall be deprived of their aristocratic honors, the High Lama priest being nominated chairman of the revolutionary committee.

Japan's Relations With Russia

TOKYO, April 30 (By The Associated Press)—With reference to a dispatch yesterday from Moscow, saying Japan has made official proposals looking toward a partial renewal of Russo-Japanese relations preliminary to the conclusion of a definite convention, the Foreign Office stated today no official proposals have been made except those put forward a month ago by the Moscow Government requesting permission to place passport agents at Tsuruga, a port of arrival and departure for Vladivostok.

Japan said there was no objection to granting the request and suggested as other ports for the establishment of such agents points in Siberia. Nothing further, the Foreign Office said, had transpired.

Within the last week Adolph Joffe, Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Government of Moscow, was granted permission to communicate with Moscow in code, and it is believed he may have reiterated the proposal that relations between Japan and Russia be renewed.

Viscount Goto, former Mayor of Tokyo, is negotiating with Mr. Joffe, but the Foreign Office insists the negotiations are entirely unofficial. Others, however, believe the negotiations may lead to another Russo-Japanese conference.

MEXICO REDUCES TIRE DUTY

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 18 (Special Correspondence) — Announcement that a reduction of 25 per cent has been established on duties on automobile truck tires by the Mexican Government, is contained in a Mexico City dispatch to La Prenza, local Mexicon daily newspaper. The Government, according to the dispatch, considered that a duty placed on tires for trucks, which were held to be a public necessity, would be detrimental to the industry.

Last American Troops Return From Rhine Area

By The Associated Press

New York, April 30

HERALDED as the "last of the Watch on the Rhine," 27 American soldiers, commanded by Lieut. George Williamson, arrived yesterday on the steamer President Fillmore. Four German war brides accompanied the troops, who were engaged in final clean-up work at Coblenz, former headquarters of the American occupation forces in Germany.

EXTENSION ASKED OF JAPANESE LOANS BY CHINESE CABINET

Payment by China of 40,000,000 Yen Due Is Impossible—Telegraph Seizure Unlikely

By Special Cable

PEKING, April 30—The Cabinet has instructed the Ministry of Communications to negotiate an extension of the Japanese telegraph and telephone loans, now due. The total amount of the principal and interest unpaid is approximately 40,000,000 yen. Payment is impossible and failure to obtain an extension of the loans would give the Japanese the right to take control on May 1 of all telephones and telegraphs throughout China, including the five wireless plants at Peking, Kalgan, Wuchang, Shanghai and Canton.

It is not believed the Japanese will take actual possession, but their plan is to insist upon the appointment of additional Japanese auditors and technical men to exercise strict supervision of all collections. Great Britain and Denmark may protest against the dominant Japanese control. The Japanese are using the seizure threat to prevent cancellation of the 1918 Mitsui 30-year wireless monopoly contract and the authorization for construction under the 1921 American Federal Wireless Company's agreement.

The Chinese National Chamber of Commerce has sent a strong telegram to the Cabinet demanding immediate authorization for American construction. The President severely condemned the Premier for delay in the recognition of American rights under the 1858 treaty and the recent contract.

The Japanese Legation specifically informed the Cabinet that it was unnecessary for China to act, as the Japanese-American differences will be settled at Washington.

Dr. Sun Sees Reunification Through Agreement Only

HONG KONG, April 29 (By The Associated Press) — Wang, Chung-hui, former Premier of China, returned today from delivering at Canton a personal message from President Li Yuan-hung to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, southern constitutionalist leader and former president of the southern republic. Wang, to deliver the message, delayed his trip to The Hague, where he is to sit as one of the judges of the International Court.

At his final interview with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wang handed him a statement in which he declared he had decided to go abroad, because he could see no prospect of the reunification of China. His visit to Canton, however, opened new vistas, he said, and he found that Dr. Sun, like himself, did not believe that force was the best method of resolving the doubts and contentions of the Nation.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wang said, holds that if a united China is achieved within this generation, it can be done only through and by agreement among the principal leaders of the country. China, Dr. Sun believes, is too vast and populous to be dominated by any single man.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS WIN MADRID SEATS

MADRID, April 30 (By The Associated Press)—Returns from the general elections yesterday, were coming in slowly today. In Madrid, the Socialists elected five deputies, the Ministerialist Liberals, two, and one successful candidate was backed by business men.

The other parties were greatly surprised by the Socialist victory.

FRENCH TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE TURKS IN SYRIA

Threat of Aggression Causes Change in Policy of Paris Government—Greeks Eager to Open Hostilities

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, April 30—France is taking all necessary precautions in Syria. The threat of Turkish aggression is causing a change of policy and new developments are expected to result from the appointment of General Weygand to the post of High Commissioner in succession to General Gouraud, whose resignation was largely due to the failure of Parliament to accord the credits he regarded as necessary to maintain France's position in the Orient.

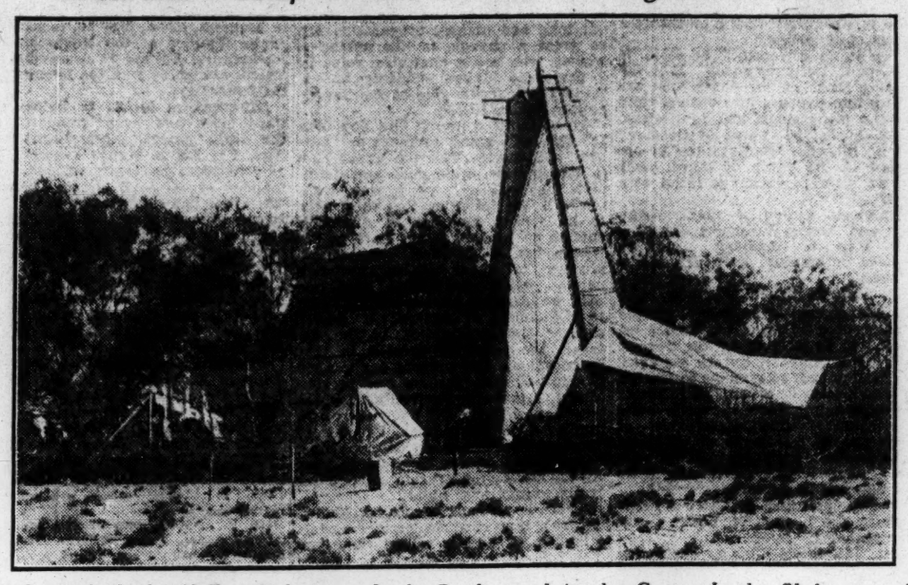
In Greek circles, the change of representatives is welcomed, as it is taken as an indication that France is no longer disposed to bow before Ottoman arrogance. The papers here suggest that it remains to be seen whether the countries which France deserted at a critical moment in Near Eastern affairs will rally to its side and offer their co-operation, which is indispensable for any permanent success.

Meanwhile the Greek army grows enthusiastic and desires the commencement of immediate operations. The effectives are estimated at 200,000 men and their morale is high, according to reports from the front issued in connection with the recent visit of General Plastiras and Colonel Gonatas. The troops are anxious to retrieve the errors of the past, and the population is equally keen to see the country regain its former prestige, a fact which it is said can be achieved only through a new war.

The news of a secret alliance between the Turks and the Bulgarians has had little effect on the Greeks,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Australian Camp Where Einstein Theory Was Tested



On the Right Is the 40-Foot Telescope. In the Background in the Center Is the Shelter for the Einstein Cameras. On the Left Is the Polar Axis Carrying the Floyd Camera and Spectrographs

LEAGUE OF YOUTH FOR WORLD PEACE

Foreign Delegates at New York Say "Young America" Holds Power of Unity in Hand

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—Speakers representing many of the larger nations of the world, addressed a meeting yesterday afternoon in Town Hall, under the auspices of the League of Youth. The purpose of the league, it was announced, is to "insure true fellowship among the nations," and to instruct the youth of the world in better citizenship. William R. George, founder of the George Junior Republic, and Richard Welling, chairman of Self-Government, an organization for citizenship training, were among the speakers.

"Our purpose is to foster world thinking and world co-operation, rather than a shoddy internationalism," said Kenneth Lindsay, an Oxford graduate, the English representative at the rally. He added:

To get away from the sinister significance of politics, we must comprehend the term as "the intelligent management of social affairs." True patriotism and true peace are the objectives toward which you aim. To live for your country is truly the finest and the most difficult thing that you can do.

Overridden With Theory

In England we have been overridden with theory as to how the Government should be run, and this has resulted in a fine contempt for theory on the part of the youth of our Nation. Since the war we have recognized the need for a new valuation, and this we believe to be the expression of that ideal which is back of the Labor Party.

An essential thing for the youth of the world is unflinching honesty in facing the world in which we live. Labor is organized to the teeth today. Capital is organized to the teeth. What are we going to do about it? I think that the right remedy is a proper discrimination between ideas—a discrimination which will bring them down to practical life, so that we may then go ahead on a firmer and more solid basis.

"If the youth of America want peace badly enough they have it in their power to bring it about," said Simone Cahen, who represented France on the program. Mlle. Cahen is a Paris girl who is studying in the United States.

"The youth movement," she declared, "is destined to bring into the limelight of public opinion the fact that war is slaughter. War has existed because it has always been in the consciousness of youth. Once the thought of war is removed from the consciousness of youth, and the thought of peace implanted in its place, war will no longer have a breeding place and must, in the natural course of things, be abandoned. She continued:

Let us get interested in the problems of the world. Our purpose, however, is not to solve world problems, but to understand each other. More tolerance and understanding and simple friendliness must be established between the youth of the nations and the stupid prejudices which have led first to misunderstanding, then to open hostility between nations and individuals, must be broken down. Then there will be no more wars because there will no longer be a reason for war.

The youth of France is now for a new international consciousness.

America World's Friend

The youth of Chile were represented by Margarita Mieres-Cartes. She said:

War is hatred. War is destruction. War is envy. War is misery. We are not here for recreation. We are here to do something—and our first purpose must be to stop war. We can do that by our determination to be the friends of all men. America, we feel, is the friend of the world, and we, as the youth of the world, want to help her in this great work.

"Nothing but youth itself," said Hamilton E. MacArthur, chairman of the League of Youth, "can bring out the best in youth. Youth it not rebellion nowadays, but it has come to a recognition of its potentialities."

George D. Pratt Jr., a young Englishman who has been making a tour of the American colleges, declared that there is too much sentimentality in many colleges today, and that enthusi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

ECLIPSE PLATES TIMED BY RADIO

Test 'Upholding' Einstein Theory Required 70 Tons of Apparatus

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 24 (Special Correspondence)—The most powerful telescopes with photographic and spectroscopic equipment were used in the Crocker eclipse expedition to Wallal, Ninety Mile Beach, in northwestern Australia which has resulted in reported confirmation of the Einstein theory of relativity.

This expedition, sponsored by William H. Crocker of San Francisco and headed by Dr. William W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, carried 70 tons of photographic equipment and required two months of preparation for location. But five and one-half minutes were allowed on Sept. 21, 1922, in which to take pictures of the sun in perfect eclipse. During this brief time, the expedition's radio plant was used to check the chronometer readings with London, Paris and Washington.

These tests of the validity of Einstein's theory required that the rays of light from a distant star should be bent out of their straight path when they pass within the field of attraction of a great body like the sun. But stars whose light passes close to the rim of the blazing sun cannot be photographed except on those rare occasions when the moon obscures the sun, which condition was obtained on Sept. 21 of last year.

From the vantage point of Ninety-Mile Beach, chosen for necessary atmospheric qualifications, and while the eastern coast of Africa, Australia and the Pacific Islands lay in darkness, huge plates were made of the solar corona, one with the Floyd camera, two seconds exposure and another with the Einstein camera with an exposure of 32 seconds.

COAL OPERATORS ASK MINERS' FUND INQUIRY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—An appeal to the United States Coal Commission to investigate the uses made of the $15,000,000 annual war chest of the United Mine Workers of America has been made by Henry L. Stimson and Goldthwaite Dorr, counsel for the Bituminous Operators' Special Committee.

The lawyers, in a letter to the commission, charge that the unions compel the coal operators to serve as tax collectors through the "checkoff" system and urge that the system be either regulated or abolished. The letter also charges that "crime, in the interest of extending the union's power, is encouraged" by the knowledge that unlimited funds are available for the defense of law violators.

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CHESTER PROJECT SIGNED AT ANGORA

Convention Gives American Interests Right to Develop Territory in Anatolia

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30 (By The Associated Press)—A convention putting into effect the railway development and mining concessions granted by the Turkish Government to the American syndicate headed by Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, retired, was signed today at Angora. The Turkish Minister of Public Works affixed his signature for the Government and Clayton Kennedy for the promoting corporation.

Commander Arthur T. Chester, retired, a son of Rear Admiral Chester, also signed the document on behalf of the American syndicate.

Announcement of ratification by the Turkish Nationalist Assembly of the Chester railway and mining convention was made at Angora on April 10. Intense interest was aroused by the announcement that an American enterprise had been successful in obtaining development rights of such magnitude.

Opposition to anything in the grant that might conflict with the rights of the nationals of other countries which had made commercial or development agreements with the Turks has been strongly in evidence since, notably from French and British quarters, and the subject of the concessions has been already a topic of considerable informal discussion at the renewed Lausanne Near East Peace Conference.

While the agency message from Constantinople gives no details, it seems probable that the agreement between the Turkish Government and the Chester syndicate has been put in final and formal terms.

Baghdad Rail Shares for Sale

ZURICH, Switzerland, April 30—It is reported here that one of the leading banks of this city possesses 55 per cent of the shares of the Baghdad Railway which it bought from a German company at a low price after the war began. Rear Admiral Chester, it is asserted, was unaware of this transaction when his syndicate obtained its concession from Turkey. The shares held here are said to be for sale to the highest bidder.

EXPERTS EXAMINE THE EIFFEL TOWER

PARIS, April 28—The Eiffel Tower will last for another 23 years, according to engineers who have been examining its stability in consequence of a report that it was falling down. When the tower was built in 1889 as a new world's wonder for the Paris Exposition, many persons predicted it would fall at the first heavy wind storm.

The tower has long been under the control of a company that derives a revenue from its restaurant and from the fee for mounting to its top. Last year there were 422,172 paying visitors.

JUPITER'S TEMPLE TO BE SOUGHT

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, April 30—The Greek Archæological Council has decided to authorize the American archæological mission to proceed with its excavations on the summit of Mt. Olympus to find the temple of Jupiter.

Austria and Italy Sign Trade Treaty

By Special Cable

Rome, April 30

A COMMERCIAL treaty between Austria and Italy has been signed here. The treaty, which is valid for one year, besides eliminating the obstacles which prevented closer commercial relations between Austria and Italy, especially the customs barriers, contains a special clause by which Austrian goods will be exported from Trieste, thus reviving the pre-war activity of that port.

GERMANY TO SEND IDENTIC NOTES TO EUROPEAN POWERS

Cabinet Divided on Question of Offer—Forecast of Reich's Proposals

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 30—Identic notes which the German Government hopes will be accepted by the Entente Allies as a basis for negotiations to settle the reparations and other questions in dispute with France and Belgium, will be dispatched to Paris, London, Brussels and Rome tomorrow night, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here is informed in high quarters. A copy of the note will be sent to Washington for the information of the Harding Administration, it was said. It is expected that the German Foreign Office will make the note public here late on Wednesday evening.

For obvious reasons it was impossible to obtain any official information regarding the forthcoming communication to the entente powers. A man who is usually well informed said that the final draft of the note was not yet completed and probably would not be finished before late on Tuesday afternoon, after Wilhelm Cuno, the Chancellor, had conferred with the German premiers, who had been summoned to Berlin and with the party leaders.

Paris Offer Favored

It is stated that the Cabinet is still divided on what Germany should offer the Allies, the majority of ministers favoring the proposal which was dispatched to Paris in January and which was not considered by the allied prime ministers there. It is added that these members of the Cuno Ministry would make this proposal the basis of a new offer, into which would be worked the scheme put forward by Gustav Stresemann, the German People's Party leader, in the Reichstag 10 days ago. They would guarantee reparations payments to the amount of 20,000,000,000 gold marks and agree to an investigation by "authorities properly charged with the duty" of German's capacity to pay, at the same time binding the Reich to accept the decision which the investigators might hand down. At the same time they would demand German representation on this commission, a foreign loan and the evacuation of the Ruhr south German points in the occupied zone.

General Outbreak of Sabotage Reported From Occupied Zone

LONDON, April 30—The atmosphere in the Ruhr shows more signs of a gathering storm than that of general peace, says a dispatch to The Times from Düsseldorf. The French report a general outbreak of sabotage to the telephones, telegraphs, and railways. The greatest piece of sabotage yet attempted was the destruction by mines of one of two bridges between Hatingen and Vermalle. This destruction of the bridge effectually prevents the French from using the southern militarized line, though the northern line is in their hands undamaged.

The dispatch adds that the authors of the outbreaks are not known, but that the French have arrested a number of public officials in Hatingen as hostages. It is an unquestionable fact that sabotage is being carried out by skilful organization, and that it certainly is an effective weapon in the Germans' hands.

The correspondent says that there also have been several cases of shooting at sentries and that two Belgians have been wounded at Sterkrade.

The British, American and Italian ambassadors conferred today with the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, regarding Germany's new reparation offer, says a Central News dispatch from Berlin this afternoon.

Belgian Troops to Be Reinforced

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, April 30 — Belgian troops in the Ruhr district will be shortly increased from 6000 to 9000 men.

LIQUOR BAN ON SHIPS ENTERING AMERICAN PORTS IS SUSTAINED

Supreme Court at Same Time Holds American Craft Can Sell Wet Goods On High Seas

WASHINGTON, April 30 (By The Associated Press)—The ruling of Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, against the serving of liquor on American ships on the high seas was overturned today by the Supreme Court, which held at the same time, however, that the ban prohibiting both foreign and American ships from bringing liquor stocks into American ports under bond was legal and enforcible.

The court held that the prohibition amendment could not legally be applied to prevent American ships from selling beverages when they are outside American territorial waters. To that extent the decision reversed a decision in the case by Federal Judge Learned Hand at New York.

IN WORLD COURT, BUT NOT IN LEAGUE, AIM OF MR. LODGE

Senator Plans More Binding Reservations—Mr. Harding Denies Coercion

WASHINGTON, April 30 (By The Associated Press)—Food for further discussion of the World Court question among Administration officials and Republican leaders is presented in the publication of two statements on the matter, one by President Harding and the other by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Of the two, that by Senator Lodge was generally conceded as likely to have the greater bearing on the question which, since President Harding's New York address of last Tuesday has transcended all others in interest among officials and political leaders. The Foreign Relations Committee chairman in a letter to Gov. Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri described as vitally important the two conditions to American membership in the Court put forward by the Administration, but added what it might be assumed that "the Senate may very possibly originate and propose other conditions."

Reservations Forecast

This declaration by Senator Lodge with his further assertion that "a satisfactory adjustment will be reached," was interpreted in some quarters as rather definitely indicating that he and a number of other Republican senators known to have similar views, feel that the Administration conditions or reservations are insufficient. The natural result of this attitude, it was generally conceded, would be the offering in the Senate of new reservations designed primarily to separate further American participation in court activities from the affairs of the League.

The attitude which President Harding would take toward further reservations has not been disclosed, and quite naturally is not expected to be until the World Court question comes up in the Senate and any additional conditions proposed are drafted. Mr. Harding has indicated that he regards the two conditions which he has recommended as quite sufficient, but there remains the question of whether he would not, in the interest of party harmony, accept reservations proposed in the Senate. The two conditions to American adhesion to the International Court protocol, which the Administration has proposed, provide for declarations of the refusal of the United States to join the League of Nations, and that the United States shall have an equality of representation in the council and in the assembly in the election of court judges.

President Not Obeying Bankers

The statement by President Harding relative to the World Court was made in the course of his address Saturday night before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. It was a declaration that there was no truth in assertions that the Administration had proposed American membership in the court at the behest of international bankers. In making his denial the President referred to "a very earnest editorial" making such assertions which he said he had read within the last 48 hours. A similar charge was made several days ago in a statement on the World Court made by Robert M. La Follette, (R.), Senator from Wisconsin.

"There isn't a word of truth in it," said the Executive to the editors, in reference to the assertions of the editorial. He added:

And I want to tell this to you because it will enlarge your vision and enable you to comment sometimes a little more satisfactorily. I have been President something more than two years and I have yet to be asked for an audience or be requested an interview by a single international banker in America or elsewhere. And the only exchange of opinions between international bankers and the President has been at the request of the President, and it is fair to say that in the instances when they have been summoned they have said, with just the same patriotic interest and devotion that you would say, "Mr. President, we are at your service in any way you wish to command us."

"Tolerance" Is World Need

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—"Conventions and treaties, leagues, alliances and international courts, resting upon a foundation of suspicion, of fear, or of hate, are but scraps of paper," A. O. Stanley (D.), Senator of Kentucky, told his audience in an "international good-will" address at Temple Emanu-El here.

"The living and vital thing is the spirit of concession and confidence. Above all," said the speaker, "the imperative need of the hour for the world for every nation, every commonwealth, every community and every individual at this tragic hour is tolerance."

KHIMARIOTS APPEAL TO ALLIED LEGATIONS

By Special Cable

ATHENS, April 30—The Albanian authorities at Khimara tried to force the inhabitants to sign a petition for the abolition of the ancient privileges of their district.

Upon their refusal numerous arrests were made and maltreatment by the authorities followed. The Khimariots yesterday handed a protest to the foreign legations at Athens.

NEW SOCIALIST PARTY FORMED

PARIS, April 30—The two dissenting sections of French Communists, the United Communist Party and the Federated Socialist Union, have decided to combine. The new party will be known as the Communist Socialist Party.

ACTION ON SPECIAL BOARD INDICATED

Massachusetts Senate Expected to Pass Necessaries of Life Measure

When the Massachusetts Senate convened this afternoon indications pointed to favorable action, under suspension of the rules, on the bill extending the term of the special commission on the necessaries of life, which will expire at midnight tonight unless the Governor's signature is affixed by that time to the act continuing the commission for another year.

Although there is no meeting of the Senate Committee on Ways and Means scheduled for today, the bill appeared from the committee with a report of "ought to pass." The measure has been in the hands of this committee for a week, and when Walter E. McLane, Senator from Fall River, and chairman of the committee, arrived at the State House today, he asserted that he was unaware of the fact that his committee had the bill.

Will Not Veto Measure

Asked concerning his action on the measure, Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, declared that if the bill comes to him he will not veto it. Thus the responsibility for extending the life of a state body which has the widespread approval of the average citizen as against quietly-working, under-cover opposition, rested with the Massachusetts Senate when it convened this afternoon.

Asked concerning his attitude toward the commission's extension, Governor Cox said that he feels that its powers should be continued in some way. He said that he is not sure but that the work of the commission could be carried on by the Attorney-General's office, but that since there had been no proposal to that effect, he certainly should not veto the extension bill if it should come to him. He added that he would be at the State House all day.

At Sugar Investigation

In the meantime Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the commission, and Bernard F. Scanlan, secretary, are in New York to co-operate in opening the sugar investigation being made by the Department of Justice. At the request of the federal department Governor Cox gave Mr. Hultman permission to go to New York for this purpose.

Request was made to the Governor for Mr. Hultman's presence in view of the recent report made by the commission on the sugar "shortage" and the jump in prices. In that report the commission stated that there is no real shortage; that the price increase is due to speculation and manipulation aided and abetted by the New York Sugar Exchange; that the sugar exchange serves no useful economic purpose, and that the public's best weapon is to refuse to be stampeded. The evidence accumulated by the Commission on the Necessaries of Life was so conclusive and far-reaching that the Federal Government insisted that Mr. Hultman be allowed to get the inquiry under way.

Discussion of the work of the commission and the methods employed to ease it quietly out of existence formed one of the main subjects talked of today in State House corridors. It was particularly emphasized that the Republican Party, or any other party, cannot afford to allow the elimination of a commission that has come to be known as "the people's court," and in which the public has more fundamental confidence than any other branch of the State Government.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Wollaston Glee Club: Annual concert, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Harvard University: Freshman meeting, address by President Lowell, Harvard Union, 7. Annual spring banquet of Business School Club, Union, 6:45.

Boston University: Lecture, "Present Tendencies in Russia," by Prof. Theodore Collier of Brown University, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8.

American Society of Civil Engineers, Northeastern Section: Address by Col. C. H. Birdseye, chief topographic engineer, United States Geological Survey, "Use of the Airplane in Topographic Mapping," Affiliation Rooms, 88 Tremont Street, 7:45.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Young Men's congress, 8:30.

East Boston League of Women Voters: Talk on the Des Moines convention by Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, 8.

Dickens Fellowship, Boston Branch: Presentation of "Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks," Bulfinch Place Church Vestry, 7:45.

Daughters of Veterans: Tent 37—meeting, G. A. R. Hall, Melrose, 8; past tent presidents' novelty party, Olin Hall, Roxbury, 8.

Cantabrigia Club, Cambridge: Musicale, Brattle Hall, 8.

Benefit concert for relief work in Germany and Austria by the Boston Relief Committee, Inc., and American Friends Service Committee, Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 8:15.

Boston Y. W. C. A.: Talk by Dr. Joel E. Goldthwait, "A Worth-While Asset," 97 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Allston-Brighton Post, American Legion: Entertainment, Warren Hall, Brighton, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—Mitzi in "Minnie an' Me," 8:10.
Copley—"The Lucky One," 8:15.
Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"Galeties of 1923," 8.
Plymouth—"The Monster," 8:15.
Selwyn, "The Fool," 8:10.
St. James—"Sinners," 8:15.
Shubert—Al Jolson, 8:15.
Tremont—"Six Cylinder Love," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Sun Showers," 8:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—Men's Federated Glee Clubs of Greater Boston, 8:15.
Museum of Fine Arts—Free concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra players, conducted by Agide Jacchia, 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Women's City Club of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "The Why and How of Wild Flower Preservation," by Mrs. Stephen V. R. Crosby, Pilgrim Hall, 3.

Pilgrim Publicity Association: Luncheon, talk by Col. Charles R. Gow, president Boston City Club and Associated Industries of Massachusetts, "Some Popular Illusions of the Hour," Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Rummage sale for benefit of Denison House, Horticultural Hall, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight

WGI (Medford Hillside)—5:30, weather forecast, 6:45, talk on cost accounting.

WEAF (New York)—7:30, special program relative to the opening of new WEAF studios.

WGY (Schenectady)—7:45, vocal and instrumental program.

WHAZ (Troy)—8:15, talk on baseball by John J. Evers; orchestrations; tenor solos; vocal and instrumental program.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6, baseball results, 6:15, orchestra concert, 7, baseball results continued, 8:30, orchestrations.

WJZ (Newark)—6, business and industrial conditions, 8:30, baritone recital, 8:45; "University of the Air"; "How to Get Into Business for Yourself," by Alexander Hamilton Institute, 9:30, "Boys' Week Messages," 9:45, joint recital by pianist and violinist, 9:55, Arlington time signals and weather forecast.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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WINDOW BOX ART SHOWN AT EXHIBIT

Experts at Home Beautiful Exposition Explain System

City dwellers who want attractive window boxes may learn how to choose their vines, plants and flowers and prepare them to stand the blast of wind and the rays of the sun after taken from the hot house by consulting with experts at the Farm and Garden desk at the Home Beautiful Exposition.

Miss L. L. Hetzer of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture at Groton, Mass., recommends an especially rich soil for the window box.

For the front of the box use a vine which will break the straight edge of the box and fall over the front gracefully. English or German Ivy, Asparagus Sprengerii, Periwinkle or the colorful vine nasturtiums will be very effective. Back of the vines nothing is better than the Zonal geranium because unlike the Lady Washington and other varieties it will bloom repeatedly. Lantana Petunias, French Daisies furnish good color. For the background the flowering maple is splendid. It grows tall, and has a pendulous flower, pink, yellow, white or red.

Fuschia may be used successfully if the box is to be placed in a sheltered spot. When any of the plants are taken out of their original pots, it is well to loosen up the ball of earth and roots which has formed, to permit the root to penetrate the new soil, and to thus secure quicker assimilation and growth.

Today is "Feeding the Family Day" at the exposition. Home-makers meetings this afternoon and evening are: 3:15, illustrated lecture, "The Spice of Life," showing the history of spices and their culture; 4, the advantages of pressure cooking; 7:45, a lecture on wall paper and decoration by Miss Lucy D. Taylor; 8.30, a talk by Mrs. Helen Ruggles, a writer on home economics from Chicago.

JUVENILE POLICE READY FOR WORK

LEOMINSTER, Mass., April 30—The boy police officers of the safety patrol organized in the public schools of this city are polishing up their badges for an active season's work. M. T. Conlon, chief of police, who acts as their mentor, is holding frequent conferences with the eight or ten older boys of each school who keep active watch over the younger pupils.

The youthful officers try to keep the little ones from stealing rides on automobiles and other vehicles, warn them against running into the street without looking both ways, cut short too strenuous altercations and guard the youngsters at railroad grade crossings.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight; probably local frosts; fresh westerly winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler on the mainland tonight, probably frost; fresh westerly winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; probably frost in exposed places; Tuesday fair; fresh westerly winds.

Weather Outlook

The outlook is for generally fair weather in the Washington forecast district during Monday and Tuesday. The temperature will rise somewhat Tuesday in the middle Atlantic and New England states and Monday and Tuesday in the upper Ohio Valley and the lower lake region.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	50	Kansas City	60
Atlantic City	52	Memphis	60
Boston	56	Montreal	42
Buffalo	38	Nantucket	48
Calgary	34	New Orleans	68
Charleston	68	New York	50
Chicago	56	Philadelphia	52
Denver	46	Pittsburgh	48
Des Moines	54	Portland, Me.	52
Eastport	52	Portland, Ore.	44
Galveston	72	San Francisco	48
Hatteras	64	St. Louis	60
Helena	38	St. Paul	60
Jacksonville	64	Washington	58

LEAGUE OF YOUTH FOR WORLD PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

asm must be correlated with a sense of responsibility if it is to mean accomplishment.

Hans Tiesler, a young German student, stated that in Germany today youth is struggling with a mechanical system of education.

"The youth movement," he said, "is the hope of Germany today. It is developing those of our youth who are getting into politics, into business and into the professions, and into whose hands the future course of Germany will be placed. We need the co-operation of the youth of other lands and we want to exchange ideas with them."

Contee P. Cullen, a young Negro poet, and Aimee Kajima, a Japanese girl, who is studying American methods of nursing, were among the speakers.

Summer School Planned

Announcement was made at the meeting of a 10 days' conference on citizenship to be held by the League of Youth at Amherst during the summer. An annual pilgrimage to foreign lands is also to be organized, to foster education and promote concord. State and country wide conferences of youth for the discussion of problems and standards for youth will be held, and at longer intervals there will be international conferences of youth.

The co-operating committee interested in the League of Youth movement includes:

Mrs. Ida Clyde Clarke, chairman; Willis J. Abbot, Miss Katherine Devereux Blake, Mrs. R. J. Caldwell, Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, Mrs. William Cowen, Dr. Frank Crane, Mrs. Haryot Holt Dey, Dr. William E. Burghardt du Bois, Dr. John Huston Finley, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Mr. Glenn Frank, Mrs. Jean Dwight Franklin, Miss Zona Gale, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, the Hon. Franklin Chase Hoyt, Mr. Will Irwin, Rabbi Alexander Lyons, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Mr. William McAndrew, Mrs. C. R. Richards, Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Frank Day Tuttle, the Hon. Richard Welling.

THEATERS

Group of Theater Managers Revive "As You Like It"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 30—Forty-fourth Street Theater, beginning April 23, 1923, the American National Theater presents "As You Like It," produced under the direction of Robert Milton. Production designed by Lee Simonson. The cast:

A Shepherd	Albert Powers
Orlando	Ian Keith
Adam	Arnold Lucy
Oliver	Jerome Lawlor
Denis	Hall Higley
Charles	Stanley Kalkhurst
Pages	Dorothy Chase, Hilda Dallmann, Adele Schuyler
Rosalind	Marjorie Rambeau
Celia	Margalo Gillmore
Touchstone	Ernest Lawford
Le Beau	Edgar Norton
Frederick	John Craig
Amiens	Frank Arundel
Jacques	A. E. Anson
The Duke	J. Malcolm Dunn
A Lord	Walter Abel
Corin	Fuller Mellish
Silvius	William Williams
Audrey	Hortense Alden
Phoebe	Gwynedd Vernon
William	Percival Vivian
First Page	G. Anderson
Second Page	Norton Meyers
Jacques De Bois	Walter Abel
Hymen	Mercedes De Cordoba

The production of "As You Like It," at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater by an organization sponsored by The Producing Managers' Association, called The American National Theater, is a clear-cut commentary on theatrical conditions in America today. The performance is its own criticism of itself and proves in no uncertain terms what has been done to the art of acting during the past 25 years. It was predicted some 30 years ago that the commercialization of the theater would rob it of its greatest asset—the acting proficiency of its players. The performance at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater shows the havoc that has been wrought.

Strangely enough, among the managers who present this performance are the ones who are most responsible (through their "long run" and "personality" system and their ignoring of the repertoire system through which alone the actor can learn his art) for the present condition of affairs, and the defects in the present performance under their management seem to rise up and accuse them. Even stranger still, and perhaps a bit amusing, is the fact that the one person connected with the production of the play who has emerged with unquestioned flying colors is Lee Simonson, who designed the scenery. Mr. Simonson was among the first "insurgents." As a member of the Washington Square Players and later with the Theater Guild, he was one of the first to raise his voice and brush against the commercial theater and against the commercial manager.

There is nothing wrong with William Shakespeare's play, "As You Like It." There is nothing lacking in the talent, beauty or intellect of Miss Marjorie Rambeau, who plays the part of Rosalind, nor are the other members of the company lacking in talent, intelligence, or good looks. That which the players lack, and woefully lack, is acting background, that virtuosity bred of classic repertoire training. Asking Miss Rambeau to go from the part she has recently been playing in "The Goldfish" to the part of Rosalind in "As You Like It" without long and earnest preparation for so great a change, is like asking a woman who has a charming voice in a parlor to plunge suddenly into a leading Wagnerian rôle at the Metropolitan Opera House.

There is not a line in "As You Like It" that will stand intimate or "natural" treatment. The play as a whole is imaginative, whimsical and artificial. Shakespeare's words were written with the intention that they were to be spoken and spoken distinctly enough to be heard, not part of the words, but all of them. Having no scenery to speak of, Shakespeare painted his scenery and situations with wonderfully chosen words. "This is the forest of Arden," if heard, awakes the imagination of the listener, the scene is painted in that imagination. The present day method of depending on scenery and personalities to make up for badly mumbled words, positively will not work when applied to Shakespeare. Breadth of vocal and pantomimic treatment must be employed or else there is no play. An understanding of such a technique is not gained over night.

There is perhaps no play of Shakespeare's that requires greater understanding of acting values than "As You Like It." The play is so thin in plot, and of so delicate a pastoral quality that it will not stand alone as drama. It is a play that must be acted with great understanding and force and speed, or it falls in a heap to the ground. Of the broad classical and heroic flights of imaginative treatment so essential to this particular comedy there is also none in the performance at the Forty-Fourth Street Theater. Portia's first scene in "The Merchant of Venice" is beyond words dull if played by an ordinary actress. As played by Ellen Terry in Henry Irving's Company it was one of the most brilliant bits of high comedy that the present reviewer has ever seen. So with the part of Rosalind, it is all there but it must be acted.

Miss Marjorie Rambeau is one of the two or three most talented actresses in America, but the kind of acting she has been doing militates against her for Shakespearean rôles. Had her Rosalind been her fifth leading Shakespearean characterization it would very likely be 75 per cent better than her performance as it now stands. Miss Margalo Gillmore is a beautiful and engaging actress and one who is sure to take a prominent place in the theater. Her unfortunate vocal production stands most in her way at present. Ian Keith, as Orlando, fills the eye pleasantly and has enthusiasm. The shortcomings in his performance are due to faulty stage direction.

The Jacques of A. E. Anson is perhaps well played according to his design, but the design is that of a bore. It does seem that, in spite of tradition, Jacques might be made most attractive. It was a mistake to cast Ernest Lawford as Touchstone. Here again is a rôle that must be understandingly played, in which case he is hopelessly out of it from start to finish. The comedy is played at so slow a pace that were all the other conditions right this one defect would greatly mar the presentation.

F. L. S.

LIGHT COMPANY TO EXPAND

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 30 (Special)—The Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company and the Pawtucket Gas Company, serving the cities of Pawtucket, Woonsocket, Central Falls and environs, are collaborating on plans of extension which involve the expenditure within a year of $2,500,000. Electricity consumers of the Blackstone Valley Company increased from 1915 to 1923 from 604 to 23,068. The extension plans provide adequately, it is believed, for 10 years' development. It is also proposed to link with auxiliary power to insure against loss of current at any time.

UNIVERSITY TO EXPAND

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 30 (Special)—At the annual banquet of Northeastern University, Springfield branch, in the High School of Commerce Saturday night, it was announced that property acquired just south of the Y. M. C. A. Building would be utilized as quarters for the expansion of the educational organization. This work occupies the entire second floor of the Y. M. C. A. Building, and the enrollment is such as to overcrowd the quarters.

PHI SIGMA KAPPA TO HOLD JUBILEE

Fraternity Founded 50 Years Ago at M. A. C.

AMHERST, Mass., April 30 (Special)—Phi Sigma Kappa men from coast to coast will make a pilgrimage to Amherst, Mass., May 12, to join the Alpha Chapter at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in observing the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the fraternity.

Launched at M. A. C. before the third class had been graduated by the little pioneer agricultural college, Phi Sigma Kappa remains the only national fraternity to have been founded at M. A. C. or at Amherst. The order has grown to be one of the largest and strongest of the general men's college fraternities. It now numbers 35 chapters, scattered over the country, and more than 7000 members. Among the earliest chapters after the M. A. C. charter group were those of Union, Cornell, Columbia, Yale, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, and Franklin and Marshall.

Among the ceremonials at the gathering in Amherst will be the unveiling by Dr. Joseph E. Root of Hartford of a mural decoration on the wall of old North College outside the room where Phi Sigma Kappa was started in 1873. Addresses will include greetings from Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, reminiscences by Prof. William P. Brooks, one of the founders of the order, and greetings from the Greek World by Prof. Frank A. Waugh of Kappa Sigma.

Phi Sigma Kappa delegates and their wives will hold a dinner at the college dining hall in the evening. At this time souvenir loving cups will be presented to the surviving founders, Professor Brooks, former director of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, and Frederick G. Campbell of Boston.

MODERN HISTORY INSTITUTE CLOSES

League of Nations Work Praised by Dr. Hudson

BRUNSWICK, Me., April 30—With the departure from this city today of a group of educators and others the Institute of Modern History, which has been conducted at Bowdoin College during the past two weeks, was brought to a close, the promoters well satisfied that as a result of the institute a great deal of light has been turned on the events of the years since the opening of the Great War.

The final lecture in the series was given on Saturday night when Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University, spoke on "The United States and World Politics of Today." He said the League of Nations issue never had been presented to the American people in such a way that a clear and definite judgment could be expressed on it. He outlined the achievements of the League and declared that "in no case has there been a serious suggestion that military force should be used."

In bringing the series of lectures to a close President Sills said:

This institute has been a contribution to the idea that in these United States of ours we must have a more intelligent attitude toward international problems. It has brought out that there can be a very effective co-operation between the academic world and the world of public affairs.

There has been too much of the feeling on the part of the public in general that colleges and college men take too academic an attitude on public questions. There has been on the part of college men the suspicion that too many men in public life are actuated by very practical considerations only. Even in such a modest undertaking as we have been conducting here at Bowdoin these last two weeks a better understanding on both sides, it seems to me, has been set forth.

HERR STINNES BUYS PAPER

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Germany, April 30—Hugo Stinnes, the industrialist leader, has purchased the Frankfurter Nachrichten, the organ of the German People's Party. This makes the third daily newspaper Herr Stinnes now owns in Germany.

LEGISLATORS READY FOR TRIP

Party of 244 Expected to Go to Amherst

Two hundred and forty-four of the 280 members of the Massachusetts Legislature have already signified their intention of making the trip to Amherst next Friday to visit the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The party will leave the North Station at 8:30 in the morning, the train stopping at several way stations arranged for convenience, and will return at 5:30.

This trip will mark the first time in many years that the General Court has constituted itself a committee of the whole to visit and obtain first-hand information concerning one of the institutions about which it is called upon to legislate frequently.

Those in charge of the trip have assured that it will be in no sense a "junket," as legislative expeditions in the past have been known to be. Nothing in the way of entertainment is sought, but rather a serious inspection and study of a work which the Commonwealth carries on at a large annual expense. Public-spirited citizens of Amherst have volunteered to provide automobile transportation from the station to the college and to furnish the luncheon there and the box lunches for the return trip.

TWO SMITH GIRLS TO STUDY ABROAD

Fellowships Awarded for Work in Paris and Brussels

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 30 (Special)—Two fellowships for study abroad have recently been awarded to Smith College students. Mildred Palmer '23 of Lee, Mass., has been awarded one of a limited number of fellowships offered by the French Government to study at the Ecole Normalee de St. Germain, near Paris. A fellowship for study at the University of Brussels for the year 1922-23 has been awarded by the Committee for Relief in Belgium to Miss Margaret Peoples of Greensburg, Pa., who has already taken up her study of the French language and literature there.

The "Pop" Concert to be given in Symphony Hall, Boston, on May 8, will be "Smith Night," by arrangement of the Boston Smith College Club and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which will be represented by 60 members. Professor Sleeper of the Smith College department of music, will give an organ solo, probably of his own composition, and will lead the singing of the alma mater.

Forty hundred and ninety-one persons, representing 31 states, attended the School of Politics and Government which was held at the college last week. Of the number 69 were members of the Smith College faculty, and 242 were members of the student body. The remaining 180 were visitors from 32 towns and six states.

FRENCH TAKE PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE TURKS IN SYRIA

(Continued from Page 1)

who are conscious of their superiority on the field, and who count a good deal upon Serbia's eventual co-operation.

The press, commenting on the Lausanne Conference possibilities, says the Allies can impose their will upon the Turks through the instrumentality of the Hellenic forces. "We shall soon see," says Patris, "if the Allies have grown wiser through the hard experiences of the past, or if they still persist in lingering in their world of dreams. In case of the latter, we shall declare that Greece will never waste its time viewing ridiculous spectacles. Ismet Pasha is free either to commence hostilities against the Allies or otherwise, but the moment he takes the train for Angora he will learn that Greece, having lost all patience, has had recourse to force as the only measure left to bring the Turks to their senses."

France and Greece Enter Into Accord

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, April 30—The Greek Press Bureau recently published an account of the work achieved by the former Greek premiers until the establishment of the revolution. From all the most trustworthy sources it appears that the Greek Army, which victoriously fought from 1912 to Nov. 14, 1920, lost 6445 in killed and had 41,491 wounded and prisoners taken. By these sacrifices Epirus, Macedonia, the Ægean Islands, Thrace and Ionia were emancipated. Beginning Nov. 14 to Sept. 24, 1922, the date of the breaking out of the revolution in the Greek Army, 97,675 were wounded, taken prisoners or killed; out of the 54,000 prisoners, about one-half have been massacred. In addition, there has taken place the destruction of many Greek villages, four centers of old civilization and of modern trade; the extermination of hundreds of thousands of Christians and the deportation of a million to become a public charge on Greece. Under these circumstances, the revolution was called into being to weather the tempest and to convoy the wrecked Greek ship to a safe port.

The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that an accord was lately concluded between Greece and France concerning prospective united action against the Turks in the case of the breaking out of war. This stroke is attributed to Eleutherios Venizelos's untiring efforts to obtain the military and financial support of France, and also Greece's entrance into the Little Entente. It is reported that 100,000 French troops will take part in hostilities against the Turks.

A Turkish airplane yesterday dropped a quantity of pamphlets, in Turkish, addressed to the islanders, exhorting them to be careful and not to support the guerrilla warfare which is being waged in Anatolia. The Turks threatened to bombard the island both from the air and land, should they encourage the movement. The wording of the declaration plainly showed that the intestine fight in Asia Minor is assuming dangerous proportions.

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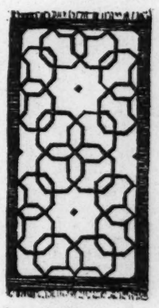

TWENTY-SEVEN huge bales, one thousand, five hundred, sixty-eight rugs, have just passed through the United States Customs of the old standard quality of twenty years ago. Just in time for furnishing summer homes. They are of the same pattern and weaves that were brought over by the Salem seafaring men in old sailing vessels plying between India and the United States. By importing direct, there is a decided saving in price.

3 x 3 ft.	4.00	9 x 9 ft.	32.50
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3 x 6 ft.	8.00	2.3x 9 ft.	9.75
4 x 7 ft.	12.00	2.3x12 ft.	12.00
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BULGARIAN SITUATION RATHER A CLASS THAN POLITICAL CONTEST

Former Ministers' Heavy Sentences, However, Are Called Part of Scheme to Maintain Dictatorship of Peasants

By CRAWFURD PRICE
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 14—In pre-war days springtime rarely failed to produce a crop of political unrest in the Balkans. Since the conclusion of peace the character of the problems thus raised has necessarily undergone a considerable change; but it is clear that there exist many questions which, while primarily of an internal order, are calculated, under certain conditions, to provoke international complications. In place of international disputations, the passing of the snows has this year witnessed an intensification of the struggle between the divers political factions within Jugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria, while even in Greece, military rule is merely smothering the voice of discontent.

Political Union a Panacea

To be more precise: Jugoslavia is in the throes of a conflict between Serbian Centralism and Croatian Federalism; the Rumanian Government is seeking to enforce a new Constitution upon the country in the face of the determined opposition of the Peasants Party and the Transylvanian Nationalists; Greece is still ruled by a military junta which has thus far refrained from making a constitutional appeal to the electorate; in Bulgaria the Stambouliski dictatorship is maintained by an undisguised policy of repression. In effect, in each of these countries the actual Government is being carried on by a kind of oligarchy.

It may be held that these régimes are both inevitable and transitory. In some instances territorial aggrandizement has brought with it a sheaf of trouble, for during the long years when international propaganda was rife in the Balkans, Rumanian and South Slav Nationals, then under Austro-Hungarian rule, were day by day assured that political union with Rumania and Serbia, respectively, would prove a panacea for all ills. They were taught to demand the right to govern themselves, and they have not been entirely satisfied with the mere transfer of authority from Budapest to Bucharest on the one hand and to Belgrade on the other particularly as this has been accompanied by a drastic rise in the cost of living and an intolerable increase in taxation.

The situation in Bulgaria, however, has not been occasioned by such territorial changes as have been indicated above. No new elements have there been incorporated, and the problem is for the time being, at least, essentially a class rather than a political struggle.

It will be remembered that after the capitulation of the Bulgarian Army and the flight of King Ferdinand and his henchmen, Mr. Stambouliski, the leader of the Peasant Party, assumed office. What we witnessed then was not merely a change of government, but a definite revolution, by which the peasant organization seized control of the country. It was a "green" as distinct from a "red" or a Social Democratic revolution, and it bore a certain resemblance to Bolshevism in that, acting nominally as the leader of the peasant classes, Mr. Stambouliski set up a virtual dictatorship.

Results Satisfactory

It has to be admitted that in many ways the results of this action have been satisfactory. Mr. Stambouliski has been singularly honest in his dealings alike with the great powers and his Balkan neighbors. His foreign policy has been animated by a general tendency to consolidate the peace, and not the least important result is reflected in a distinct rapprochement with Serbia. Within the country, however, the methods employed by the dictatorship, while they may have been thoroughly justified, have certainly been provocative, and Mr. Stambouliski has not found it easy to maintain his autocratic position.

Difficulties have arisen in particular from three sections of the community. The quest after Balkan peace has necessitated the suppression of the activities of the Bulgarian Macedonian revolutionary committees. This organization was sufficiently powerful to exercise considerable influence over King Ferdinand's régime, and it today comprises that militaristic section of the population which is profoundly opposed to the present Government.

The widespread organization of the Macedonian committee would be difficult enough to combat in itself, but Mr. Stambouliski likewise finds himself confronted with an anarchist organization which draws its numerous adherents from all classes and from all parts of the country, and which is known to be well supplied with funds. Affrays between the Government and the anarchists have been frequent; numerous pitched battles have taken place between them and the police and gendarmerie, and in some cases the forces of law and order have been at least temporarily routed.

Even this dual opposition might, however, have been successfully overcome had Mr. Stambouliski obtained the support of the bourgeoisie, under which title we may now include the various parties which exercised the functions of government during the reign of King Ferdinand. But it so happens that the Premier regards the bourgeoisie as his principal rivals, and he seems to have regarded them as a necessary object of his repressive measures.

Ministers' Sentences Embitter

The conflict between these two sections of the population (peasants vs. bourgeoisie) cannot have been other than embittered by the heavy sentences recently imposed upon the former ministers who were in office during the great war. These men, with the exception of Radoslavoff and Boyadjieff, who made good their escape with King Ferdinand, have been in prison since 1918, charged with responsibility for the entry of Bulgaria into the war on the side of Germany, and their subsequent misdemeanor.

But Mr. Stambouliski seems to have regarded them in the light of dangerous political antagonists, and to have considered their elimination necessary for the protection of his autocracy. In any case, they have now been sentenced by a specially chosen tribunal to long terms of imprisonment, ranging from five years' penal servitude to lifelong incarceration, and it is only natural that the Prime Minster should be accused of seeking to maintain the dictatorship of the peasants by methods somewhat similar to those employed for the alleged benefit of the proletariat by the Bolshevist Government in Russia.

It is at least significant that only after sentence has been passed and a stern warning thus issued to the opponents of the peasant régime was it decided to hold new general elections. And since even before the war, Bulgarian governments experienced little difficulty in winning elections, no matter how great the odds against them, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Stambouliski will obtain an overwhelming majority at the forthcoming polling. A notable and instructive fact is that the elections are being organized by Mr. Daskaloff, whose methods suggest an addiction to the doctrine of Bolshevism.

In noting the tendencies which have here been outlined, there is no need to exaggerate their implication. The Balkan states are still in the backwoods of political development, but there are, on the whole, indications that they are steadily working out their own salvation. M. Stambouliski's dictatorship has in many respects achieved advantageous results, and there is no reason to suppose that his replacement by the old set of Bulgarian politicians would be other than a catastrophe. In Bulgaria, as in Jugoslavia, every appeal to the country serves at least to clear the air to some extent, to render the position of the opposition more authoritative and, consequently, to hasten the return to normal constitutional practice.

FARMERS TO RECEIVE WEATHER FORECASTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 30—In addition to rating relief and cheap credits, the British Government has now arranged to supply farmers with special weather forecasts. The meteorological department of the Air Ministry will telephone weather forecasts throughout the country each afternoon. The forecasts will cover 24 hours from 6 p. m. daily and may be obtained from 5 p. m. to midnight by application to any telephone exchange.

The country has been divided into 40 different districts and each will have a forecast appropriate to the area it covers.

CONSTANTINOPLE COLLECTS INCOME TAX

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 5 (Special Correspondence)—Foreign business concerns in Constantinople are complying with the new registration act reluctantly. Of the 14 or 15 American firms here, only six have met the requirements of the new law. Eash of these six has been compelled to make a deposit of £T5000 (approximately $3500). Several of the American firms that did not register have removed their signs and are doing business quietly. The Turkish Minister of economic affairs threatens to fine them. Most of the British insurance companies have suspended operations. The majority of Italian, French, and Bulgarian corporations have registered.

Every commercial firm in Constantinople is obliged to use the Turkish language in its communications to the public in all correspondence with the Government. As the law now stands, all accounts must be kept in Turkish characters. Tax inspectors are busy collecting the temettu from all salaried workers in Pera, the European quarter of Constantinople. Natives as well as foreigners are supposed to pay an income tax of 15 per cent, with no deductions for dependents or financial losses. The director of the Imperial Ottoman Bank has gone to Angora to confer with the finance minister regarding a new issue of paper money and the repayment of loans made to the old Turkish Government. Despite the fact that Angora persistently denies the report that more paper money will be printed, the rumor continues to bob up.

VASSAR GIRLS HELP SISTERS

BERLIN, April 30—Vassar students have just donated $1000 for the aid of German women students, according to an announcement by Raymond T. Rich, Berlin representative of the European Students' Relief, which is charged with the distribution of the money.

GENERAL CREDIT IN INDIA NOT INVOLVED IN SIMLA FAILURE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 30—The failure of so large and important an Anglo-Indian concern as the Alliance Bank of Simla, which was announced on Saturday, has occasioned more regret than surprise here, as it had been largely discounted in advance. It is attributed in informed circles to individual trading losses and in no way involves Indian credit generally.

As the Financial Times today points out the position of other leading Indian banks is sound. The Alliance Bank had many branches in Indian provincial centers, with numbers of small clients, who may not have been in a position to protect themselves, but hoped they might ultimately recover most of their deposits, leaving perhaps something over for the shareholders, who are the principal sufferers.

What the effect may be upon the confidence of Indians in the stability of European banking methods has yet to be proved, but so far the advices received here from India do not indicate that anything in the nature of a panic has occurred.

We Do Hope the Wild Flowers Appreciate How We Love Them

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Americans might well heed an inscription which travelers in Portugal say is to be found, under the caption, "To the Wayfarer," prominently displayed in many places—woods, parks, and gardens—where timber trees are growing. It reads in part:

Ye who pass by and would raise your hand against me, harken ere you harm me.

I am the heat of your hearth on the cold winter nights, the friendly shade screening you from the summer sun, and my fruits are refreshing drafts, quenching your thirst as you journey on.

I am the beam that holds your house, the board of your table, the bed on which you lie, and the timber that builds your boat.

I am the handle of your hoe, the door of your homestead, the wood of your cradle.

I am the bread of kindness and the flower of beauty.

Ye who pass by, listen to my prayer; harm me not.

BAVARIA FORBIDS HOLDING OF MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS

Apprehension Felt of Clash Between Extreme Parties—Paris Will Be Quiet—Communist Disruption

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 3—The Bavarian Minister of the Interior has forbidden a meeting and demonstration by Social Democratic workers in Munich on May Day, with the result that both the Social Democrats and the Nationalist leaders here anticipate clashes there tomorrow. The workers are going ahead with their arrangements to stage a mammoth demonstration just outside the city of Munich, where, according to reports, the feeling between the Social Democrats and the Nationalists is extremely bitter.

The Völkischer Beobachter, the official organ of the Bavarian Fascisti, admits that May Day probably will not pass without clashes between the extreme Right and Left parties, and attempts to fix the blame in advance on "the weakness of the Bavarian Government in failing to suppress the agitators."

French Labor Party to Protest Occupation of the Ruhr

PARIS, April 30 (By The Associated Press)—A protest against Ruhr occupation and the policies followed by both the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, and the German Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, is the special purpose of the May Day labor celebration on Tuesday, as advertised by the unions, the leaders of which, however, express concern lest, "despite its elevated and noble purpose," it may lack the magnitude of manifestations of recent years.

The partial disruption of the French Communist Party, the most active chiefs of which are in La Sante Prison awaiting trial on charges of offenses against the safety of the State; fundamental differences of opinion and dissensions between the extremist elements of the labor organizations and the more conservative classes of workers; disorganization among the labor unions themselves and subsequent failure of the workers to present "a united front against capitalism" are put forward by the Labor and Socialst leaders as the grounds of their fears that May Day, 1923, will likely prove tame.

Germans Will Observe Day With the Usual Celebrations

BERLIN, April 30 (By The Associated Press)—May day throughout Germany, it appears, will be dedicated to a celebration of what the workers regard as the unprecedented victory of the unarmed Ruhr laborers over the elaborately equipped troops of France and Belgium.

With the possible exception of Bavaria, whence come rumblings of impending disturbances, reports reaching Berlin indicate that Labor organizations will observe the day with the usual demonstrations.

The Bavarian Government professes to have learned that various radical elements intend to use terrorism to force the workers into a general strike. The Socialists of Munich, it is said, have been ordered to carry blackjacks and pistols when they parade, and as a result the police have been instructed to assure protection to all persons who desire to remain at their usual employment during the day.

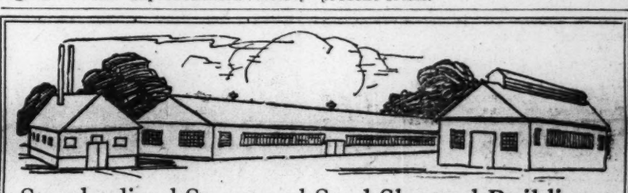
The Christian Trades Unions of Greater Berlin will not fall in line with the holiday program of other labor organizations, on the ground that idleness, even for a day, should not be countenanced in a time of economic depression.

JUGOSLAV POLITICAL SITUATION PROMISES GREAT AMELIORATION

BELGRADE, April 6 (Special Correspondence)—The political situation in the country is still clouded, and will probably remain so till the meeting of Parliament. The parties of the Opposition—Mr. Raditch, the Slovenian clericals, and the Moslems—now form a common bloc. It is said they even demand a federal Government, but at the same time they desire to remain within the State.

Public opinion emphasizes the altruism of the Serbs, who, it is declared, made great sacrifices for the Croats and Slovenes, not only during the Great War, but ever since. In foreign policy Jugoslavia has all the time been absorbed only by the Adriatic question, which mainly touches Croatian and Slovenian interests. Such briefly is the Serbian attitude in the matter.

It is widely believed that the masses of the people—Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—would easily agree if there were no Austrian influences in the country. In addition, politicians are to some extent blamed. Raditch in particular is accused by the Serbs of changing his opinion every minute, and with lack of balance and fickleness. There is, however, a strong feeling of optimism abroad, for politicians are much weaker than the natural tendencies of the people, and so it is felt that the Nation will emerge safely from the present crisis.



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Chinese Pith Helmets are made to our order on special American blocks. Pongee silk covered with a green silk under brim. Large air space, with perfect ventilation and shaped to give perfect shade and eye protection. Give your regular hat size when ordering.

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ON May 5, the first Electric Home in Boston will be closed to the public. Be sure you see it before then—see how the Electric League of Boston has built a house to show how helpful electricity can be throughout the home.

Take Norumbega cars from Lake Street and Commonwealth Avenue, or if you drive out, follow the red arrows on Commonwealth to Wauwinet, West Newton. Why not go tonight? It's open *free* from 2 to 10 p. m.

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All hands are more beautiful when they are wearing Kayser Silk Gloves

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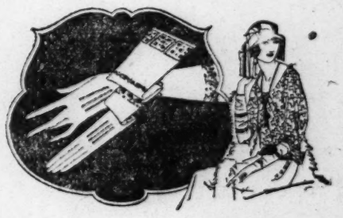
Kayser Silk Gloves present so much variety of style that every woman may follow her own idea in the individuality of gloving her hands. The silk used in making them is specially selected and tested. Their incomparable tailoring gives distinction to all hands. Kayser Silk Gloves are carefully cut for sizes, are made by the most highly skilled glove makers, and always fit perfectly.



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Gloves, like linen, should be fresh and spotless. Kayser Silk Gloves can be washed as easily, as successfully and as often as your hands—lukewarm water, mild soap, gentle rubbing, careful rinsing, and they become as fresh as new.

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Kayser SILK GLOVES

COST NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KIND

LAW ENFORCEMENT BACKERS MOBILIZE

Citizens' Alliance Outlines Drive in Anticipation of Passage of Bill Giving Police Power

Increased effectiveness of prohibition enforcement is expected to result from the work contemplated by reorganized and vitalized local branches of the Citizens' Alliance of Massachusetts, founded last summer for campaign work by the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Churchmen's Union. Reorganization is being hastened in anticipation of the passage of state enforcement legislation by the Senate tomorrow, which, it is said, would enable the organization to do much more effective work.

Six city branches of the Citizens' Alliance in the eastern part of the State have already become active in their co-operation with local authorities according to Gordon C. MacMaster, executive secretary of the organization. The Alliance, he explained, has lapsed largely into inactivity since the election of last November, but is being reorganized for one of its original purposes in the execution of which it was never greatly developed.

Provides Definite Program

There are still, however, some 30,000 members who were at that time organized into temporary committees for campaign work; and it is these members who are now being canvassed and reorganized into permanent committees to aid in law enforcement.

In telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of this work, Mr. MacMaster said:

This proposed law, which we are so anxious that the state Senate shall pass, will give these local branches in every city and town in the State something definite to work with.

At present it is possible for local police to "pass the buck" with ease. They can declare truthfully that there is very little state law to enable them to combat the bootlegger, and leave the entire work to the few federal agents in Massachusetts. But, given the proper law, they will have a real weapon with which to protect citizens from violators of the dry laws.

Public Sentiment Vital

These local branches of the Citizens' Alliance will do all their enforcement work locally, not working through the headquarters here in Boston—although the headquarters, of course, stands ready to aid in every way possible. By arousing public sentiment to the need of proper enforcement of prohibition, by pointing out the conditions that exist which need correction, through the judicious use of publicity, by urging the removal of grafting police officers and in many other ways, they will work toward a better enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Citizens' Committees Prove Aid in Getting Dry Laws Enforced

Citizens of towns in the Greater Boston district are organizing in growing numbers to aid the enforcement of prohibition in their communities. The Cambridge committee has been at work for several months with a result that those charged with the prosecution of the law, being assured of the support of the people, are more vigorous in the pursuance of their duties. Conditions are improving.

Malden, Everett, Medford, Somerville, Waltham, Watertown, Quincy, Melrose, Wakefield, either have organized or are well under way, and other towns are getting together for that purpose.

The usual procedure is to make a survey of local conditions, including the number of arrests for liquor offenses and convictions, to give town officers their co-operation and support and at the same time to watch the courts to see that proper penalties are imposed. These committees are convinced that law enforcement is the key to the present deplorable situation and that the remedy is with the citizens who should definitely support and work with the men upon whom fall official obligations to enforce the law.

Such work and the publication of facts as they exist, will do much, it is believed, to nullify activities of the liquor interests in their various forms and to a great extent, at least, thwart the organization of groups such as the Molly Pitcher clubs, Anti-Volstead League, Association Against Prohibition, etc.

In Cambridge it was found that out of 116 arrests for violations of the laws against the sale and use of liquor, there were but four jail penalties. With the aid of a liquor squad the committee has been doing some very good clean-up work. It is finding out where the liquor comes from, is picking up bootleggers, securing heavier fines; two big raids and several smaller ones have been made successfully and a number of liquor-dispensing places have been closed.

These committees are organizing in co-operation with the Citizens' Alliance and besides working in their own localities are helpful to each other.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR M. E. CONFERENCE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 30 (Special)—Progress is already reported in preliminary arrangements for the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to take place here next May. No difficulty in raising the $30,000 guarantee fund is anticipated. One-half of the amount will be subscribed in Springfield and vicinity, it is understood, and the rest in other New England territory.

Meanwhile the National Congregational Council, to assemble here Oct. 16 to 23, next, is expected to afford this city valuable experience in handling a large organization gathering. This biennial event brings together the leading ministers of the denomination, and while the actual voting delegates number only a few hundred, the total attendance runs to large numbers, and it is expected that a new high mark will be set on this occasion.

New England Dons Overalls and Starts Its Spring Cleaning

Silver Loving Cup Again to Be Awarded to Most Spotless Town at End of Campaign

New England put on its overalls this morning to start a clean up campaign which will continue until streets, back yards, front yards, alleys and cellars are free from unnecessary dirt and rubbish.

The silver loving cup won by Boston in 1921 and Lynn in 1922 is once more offered by the New England Clean Up Campaign Committee for the most cleanly city in six states. Reports from Lynn indicate that an attempt to win the cup twice more and thus make it the permanent property of that city are behind unusual efforts to clean up.

Presidents of all New England railroads have promised that their rights of way will be cleaned up during the next two weeks, and have asked their patrons to co-operate with them in keeping them clean in the future. It is a small matter, they feel, to ask a man to place waste paper in a receptacle instead of tossing it to a passing breeze.

While cities are participating in their contest for the loving cup, school departments in the towns of less than 5000 population are striving to win one of six American flags offered for the six cleanest towns of such size.

In Boston committees are watching various sections of the city, and are ready to report to the proper city department all conditions which need correction—and then to keep on watching and see that such spots are properly cleaned up. From today to May 15 the city teams will haul away, without charge, old, broken furniture and household litter of every description.

The Women's Municipal League and its committee on streets and alleys is co-operating closely in the clean up work.

But while city departments and municipal organizations may be doing their best, the New England Clean Up Campaign Committee points out that success of the campaign depends entirely upon the individual. A clean city is an individual responsibility; and it depends largely upon whether or not each citizen cleans up his own back yard or lot, burns off his own garden, wields a judicious paint brush, and restrains that impulse to tear papers to little bits and scatter them along the street whether or not the campaign may end on May 15, as the committee hopes.

MUSIC

Paderewski

Paderewski gave his third and last recital of the season in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, playing the following works of Chopin: Fantasia, op. 49; four preludes, Nos. 15, 16, 21, 24; two nocturnes, op. 15; ballade in A flat; scherzo in B flat minor; Barcarolle; four études, op. 25, No. 6, op. 10, No. 10, op. 25, Nos. 7 and 11; sonata, op. 35; mazurka, op. 17, No. 4; valse; polonaise, op. 53.

Plenty of contrast, obviously, and emphasized by the sharp light and shade of the player and his dynamic variety. Yet this program was by no means so interesting as his previous ones in Boston this season. It was a program of pianism and sentiment: the master pianist revealing the beauties of the great composer for the piano; also, Pole interpreted by Pole. But with so much Chopin the feeling is inescapable that this music is after all only glorified exercises for the piano. One misses the deeper musicality of greater composers, longs for the grandeur of a Beethoven sonata. Even the "Marcia funebre" could not fill the need. And why cannot Paderewski omit the sequel of the presto, which seems such bathos?

Yet even a comparatively uninteresting program could not hide the genius of the player. There were the familiar violence to the instrument and the peculiarities of interpretation of which nobody can complain in the greatest pianist of the generation. There were also the extraordinary beauties of lyric phrase and cascading run, and the hovering clouds of shimmering tone that were so particularly noticeable in the op. 10, No. 10. The audience of course filled all available space and remained for its extra program.

Mme. Meluis' Recital

Luella Meluis gave a song recital last evening in Symphony Hall. The first part of her program was devoted to miscellaneous songs and arias. The second part was announced as a "Program devoted to the memory of Adelina Patti; arranged by Jean de Reszke; interpreted by Luella Meluis." Mme. Meluis possesses a voice of considerable natural beauty. It is flexible and she uses it will skill. So much may be said in her praise. As an interpreter of songs she makes little impression. Her readings lack vivid characterization, variety, imagination. Raymond Williams contributed several flute solos to the program as well as accompanying Mme. Meluis in various pieces, among others a transcription of Saint-Saëns' "Swan," an unfortunate choice. Ralph Angell was an excellent accompanist.

S. M.

Boston Concert Calendar

This evening, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Men's Federated Glee Clubs of Greater Boston, with Jeanette Vreeland assisting as singer.

This evening, at the Museum of Fine Arts, a free concert by players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, directed by Agide Jacchia.

Tuesday evening, May 1, in Steinert Hall, a piano recital by Frances Boleman.

Thursday evening, May 3, at Sanders Theater, the final Cambridge concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Emma Roberts, contralto, as soloist.

Friday afternoon May 4, and Saturday evening, May 5, in Symphony Hall, the final pair of concerts for the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor. The program.

Beethoven, "Leonore" Overture No. 3.
Chausson, "Soir de Fête."
Respighi, "Fountains of Rome."
Saint-Saëns, Symphony No. 3, in C minor.

Friday evening, May 4, in Jordan Hall, Guy Maier and Lee Pattison will join the Conservatory Orchestra in a concert for the Beneficent Society of the New England Conservatory of Music. The program contains Bach's concerto in C minor for two pianos and Mr. Pattison's version for two pianos of Liszt's "Pathetic" concerto.

Sunday afternoon, May 6, at the Boston Art Club, the final concert of the season by the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Sunday evening, May 6, at the St. James Theater, a concert by the Eighteenth Century Italian Symphony Orchestra, Raffaele Martino, conductor.

Monday evening, May 7, in Symphony Hall, the first of the 1923 "Pop" concerts, with Boston Symphony Orchestra players directed by Agide Jacchia.

Thursday evening, May 10, at the Museum of Fine Arts, a free concert by the Harvard Glee Club, Archibald T. Davison, conductor.

MUSEUM PLANS VACATION PLAY

Exhibits, Games and Hungry Alligators on Program

The alligators are just beginning to eat at the Cambridge Museum for Children, 5 Jarvis Street. All winter they have refused to touch a thing but with the oncoming of warm, sunny days they have begun to rouse themselves and eat with an avidity that interests the boys and girls. This week, which is vacation week for the Cambridge schools, the alligators will be special hosts, as it were, but will be called upon to divide honors with an attractive program.

Among the new features for vacation days, particularly rainy ones, is a set of picture puzzles. These include illustrations of fairy tales, birds, wild flowers, scenes in Switzerland, and maps. They range from very simple ones for younger children to ones that tax the ingenuity of seasoned picture puzzlers.

Another attractive addition is the museum's first habitat group, a little scene representing a bit of the bird life to be seen as one looks from the Ipswich sand dunes toward the sea. The first grade of the Agassiz School, Cambridge, has contributed a group showing Eskimo life. These children are the museum's youngest exhibitors.

The Cambridge Museum is unique, probably the only one of its kind supported by a school committee but is left practically free to carry out its own ideas of what a museum should be. It aims to establish the museum habit.

CLUBWOMEN TO HEAR PROHIBITION DEBATED

Four aspects of the prohibition situation are to be discussed by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, at its Wednesday morning class this week. The specific point of the discussion, "The Volstead Act; How It Works," is to be presented by Robert A. Woods, head of South End House, former member of the Boston Licensing Board.

"Constitutional and Financial Aspects," is the topic to be handled by Bentley W. Warren, and the "Social Aspects," by Alexander Whiteside, both of them lawyers and each a member of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition. Mrs. Jessie W. Hodder, superintendent of the Sherborn Reformatory, will speak from the "Standpoint of the Woman's Reformatory," which places her on the side of prohibition.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY OFFERS NEW COURSES

A number of additions to the faculty and new courses have been announced by Alexander Hamilton Rice, director of the Boston University Summer Session, which will begin on July 5 and last through Aug. 23. A faculty of 68 members will offer 137 courses under the authority of the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Business Administration, the College of Secretarial Science, the School of Education, and the School of Religious Education.

One feature of the summer session will be a Parent-Teacher Association course to be given every afternoon for a week, beginning July 23, by Mrs. Winifred Carberry, field secretary of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

PROFESSOR FISHER TO TALK

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 30 (Special) — The Hampden County Women's Club, together with five men's clubs of this city, at a luncheon in Hotel Kimball May 8, will hear an address by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, on recent developments in Europe and the problems raised in this country, with references to addresses by Lord Robert Cecil and other notables. An open discussion will follow Professor Fisher's address.

METHODIST CONFERENCE ENDS

BARTON, Vt., April 30—The seventy-ninth annual Vermont Methodist Conference was concluded last night with the announcement of appointments to pastorates for the coming year by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, who has presided at the conference.

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TECH TO OPEN DOORS TO GUESTS ON MAY 8

Laboratories to Be in Operation —Upper Classmen to Serve as Guides

In answer to considerable popular demand and following the policy of many other large technical schools the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is planning to open all its laboratories to the inspection of professional men on May 8. The "open house" will be carried out under the supervision of the combined professional societies at Technology, whose members will serve all visitors as competent guides, each man being assigned to appartus with which he is most familiar.

Invitations have been extended to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston, the Boston Rotary Club, the Engineers' Club, and the Taylor Society, to visit the Institute that evening and inspect any portions of the work going on there. Moving pictures of an industrial nature will be shown continuously in the lecture room in the Pratt Building of Naval Architecture from 7:30 until 10 o'clock.

Careful plans for the program have been laid including mapping out the laboratories and arranging the itinerary of the inspection trips through the various buildings so that the guest may first obtain a general idea of the entire equipment after which he can give special attention to specific points which prove of particular interests to him. The field will be wide enough to attract professional men with greatly differing viewpoints, with such laboratories as the materials testing, the hydraulic, the steam, the electric, the mining and metallurgy laboratories in operation for his benefit. All guides will be members of the upper classes at Technology and picked for their knowledge of the work they are to explain.

An inspection tour on such a large scale is entirely a new procedure at Technology although several of the better-known technical institutions of the country make them regularly occurring annual events. Carnegie Institute of Technology held its customary open house night on April 20 and the California Institute of Technology recently gave over two whole days to a more sweeping exhibition on April 20 and 21, setting before the visitors all sides of the institute activities instead of merely the technical equipment.

Last year the Massachusetts institution kept its steam laboratory equipment composed of a number of imporant type engines and turbines in operation through the evening for the interest and inspection of visitors. That occasion was taken charge of by the Mechanical Engineering Society of the undergraduates, but the exhibition was confined to the steam laboratory. This year the other undergraduate professional societies united in their work so that next Tuesday's exhbit will cover the whole range of scientific instruction at Tech.

39 TREE MEMORIALS PROPOSED IN HONOR OF MASSACHUSETTS

Commemorative trees in the name of each one of the 39 Massachusetts cities will be planted on one of the new avenues leading to the Lincoln Memoial in Washington by the delegation of Massachusetts mayors and other officials, including the Governor of the Commonwealth, that will leave for the national capital on Thursday.

Through the activities of the Massachusetts Society in Washington, an active program has been arranged for the visitors. On Saturday the delegation will be received at the White House by the President. There will be a cavalry drill arranged at the request of the Secretary of War. A reception and ball will be held Friday evening, and tours and visits to points of interest are planned.

The tree-planting phase of the trip, however, is of fundamental significance. In setting up the tree memorials the Commonwealth will take the lead in thus symbolizing the sentiment of a Commonwealth for the achievements of Abraham Lincoln.

PRIZE CONDITIONS ANNOUNCED

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 30 (Special)—The Acheson Prize in Biblical Literature, awarded annually at Connecticut College, will be given this year on the basis of examination on material in the books of Genesis and Exodus in the Old Testament and on the Gospel of St. John, in the New Testament. Those examinations are drawn up by the Department of of English and the Department of Biblical Literature, and require a thorough knowledge of the English Bible.
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SHAWMUT BRANCH OF N. Y., N. H. & H. FOR "ELEVATED" LINE IS OPPOSED

Dorchester Citizen Objects to Electrification of Road at Expenditure of $4,365,000

While the bill providing for acquisition and electrification of the Shawmut branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad by the Boston Elevated for the purpose of extending rapid transit service to the Dorchester district is still pending action in the hands of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Massachusetts Legislature, opposition to the project is becoming more in evidence.

During the dozen years in which Charles U. Ufford annually urged the plan at the State House it has been markedly unopposed except by the coldness of its reception by legislators and officials concerned with traffic and transportation problems. Now, however, that the project has gained the support of the City of Boston, the State Public Utilities Department, the New Haven road and a number of Dorchester organizations, and has promise of favorable legislative action, the opposition has become vocal.

The Ufford Plan, so-called, contemplates an expenditure of $4,365,000. Of this $1,000,000 would be for the purchase of the Shawmut Branch; $2,250,000 would be expended on construction, including the building of a terminal station at Field's Corner; and the rest would cover land takings and damages and equipment. Over the tracks of the branch, from Andrew Square to the new Field's Corner terminus, rapid transit electric trains would be operated. From Field's Corner to Welles Avenue a trolley service would be operated. Through this plan it is hoped to obtain a speedier and cheaper service, to relieve congestion on the Washington Street Elevated line and elsewhere and to apply the theory of electrification.

Milton Protests

There are, however, voices raised in protest. The loudest opposition is voiced in Milton, led by Lincoln Bryant, the town counsel. To this opposition Eben W. Burnstead, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic Alliance, adds his voice as a citizen of Dorchester.

Mr. Burnstead's opposition is to the expenditure of a large sum of money for a project which he claims will serve to increase congestion rather than relieve it. He asserts that the trolley service over the perfectly straight Dorchester Avenue trolley line into Andrew Square is excellent; that the train service now rendered during the rush hours over the Shawmut Branch is an equally excellent alternative route; and that the $1,000,000 paid for the branch is for the entire route from Andrew Square to Mattapan, only a small section of which will be actually used under the bill.

From Andrew Square to Harrison Square, Mr. Burnstead declares, the Shawmut Branch route runs through a sparsely settled territory. He points out that at present there are 6000 travelers on the Shawmut branch daily between Milton and the South Station; that the steam train service provides an excellent running time and frequent trains; and that these 6000 would be diverted to the electric trains setting up a new Dudley Street picture at Field's Corner, congesting and slowing up transportation instead of helping matters.

Leaves Trolley Service Only

Milton is aroused because the project means the loss of its steam train suburban service. Mr. Bryant points out that this and contiguous communities have grown up in the conviction that some day a circuit would be established over the Shawmut Branch and Midland division similar to the Brookline-Newton circuit, and making use of the already equipped lower level of the South Station. This hope, he says, forever will be defeated by this plan and Milton will have only the trolley service.

Rapid transit relief for Dorchester, according to Mr. Bryant lies in the completion of this circuit or the extension of the Dorchester Tunnel through the center of the district, the first link being to Upham's Corner. The amount proposed under the present bill, he contends, could accomplish either of these projects and result in relief to Andrew Square and real rapid transit to the center of the thickly populated district of Dorchester.

Mr. Bryant declares that the Department of Public Utilities, in approving the plan, terms it an "experiment." He asserts that it is a too expensive experiment. Furthermore, he sees in it "the start of a gigantic plan to eliminate all train service from Boston to its suburbs and to substitute the type of transportation now furnished by the Boston Elevated." He likens it to the Mellen plan for acquiring all transportation units, with final result of giving the Boston Elevated a monopoly on all transportation from the suburbs into the city.

LIBRARIANS PLAN 50TH ANNIVERSARY

International Conference and Exposition on Program

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 30 (Special)—Definite steps were taken by the American Library Association for celebrating its fiftieth anniversary in 1926 by the appointment of a committee of 25 to prepare plans for a nation-wide observance. The association was organized at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876 by a small group of librarians, seven of whom are still living. These seven men and women have been designated as an honorary advisory committee.

The chairman of the general committee is C. B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Among the members are many prominent librarians, including Dr. A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis; Dr. E. P. Hill, Brooklyn; George B. Utley, president; L. W. Bossedy, Joseph L. Wheeler and Mary Eileen Ahern.

The preliminary plans formed at this session include publication of a technical and historical survey of library methods and progress, and an international conference of librarians, to which foreign nations will be invited to send delegates, also a large and comprehensive exposition of library equipment, architecture, furniture, appliances and process to be shown in many parts of the country.

"LIFE OF CHRIST" BY PAPINI IS THE TOPIC OF LECTURE

Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, a leader of the New York Ethical Society and president of the National Federation of Settlements, addressed the Boston Ethical Society at its meeting at 3 Joy Street, yesterday, on "Papini's New 'Life of Christ.'" He said:

If the Great War had really and decidedly touched us, we would change our way of living and would be pacifists, like Papini. He is very likely right in thinking the human race is bound for destruction, if present-day practices continue. He, like the ethical societies, would change human life in its nature or essence. He is right in condemning the indifference toward religion on the part of many men and women today; in this marvelous mechanical age, these persons spend more time planning a summer holiday than in planning their lives as a whole; they are so well satisfied that they do not ask, What is life for?

But Papini's method is wrong; it does not work. We cannot turn back. We must emphasize, not a future world, but a purification here in this world; we must use Hebrew and Christian teaching to improve this world. Great changes must come, not by destruction, but by building up.

ENGINEER TO SURVEY RIVER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 30 (Special)—John R. Freeman, consulting engineer of this city, has been tentatively engaged to survey the San Diego, Cal., river resources. Mr. Freeman laid out the Hetch-Hetchy water supply.

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FUNDS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES REFUSED

New Hampshire Leaders Criticized for Action While Voting Help for Hospitals

CONCORD, N. H., April 30 (Special)—Criticism is widespread over the action of the New Hampshire Legislative leaders in trying to turn down all the appropriations for the development of educational institutions, while at the same time providing funds for the State's medical institutions.

The Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives, for instance, has recommended that the sanatorium at Glencliffe be given a suitable fund with which to enlarge its accommodations and that the State be bonded to provide new buildings at the State hospital at Concord.

But at the same time, on a plea of economy, the same committee turned down a bill for an addition to the Normal School at Keene, and for additions at New Hampshire State College to provide for dormitory, laboratory, and classroom building. The unfavorable report on the Keene Normal School came in last week and was held up to give friends of the measure a chance to organize. The adverse action on the State College will be reported tomorrow.

The argument of the Administration leaders is that they propose to reduce the state tax and are willing to submit to only one bond issue, and they have decided that the $400,000 addition to the hospital is to be the one to be provided for. If the two educational institutions are to be provided for, it is claimed that a large bond issue or a heavy increase in taxation will have to be incurred.

Although the friends of education admit that the State is up against financial troubles on account of the collapse of the tax reform program, they feel that the educational institutions should be the last rather than the first to feel the effects of insufficient funds. A fight on the floor of the House is looked for Tuesday or Wednesday on the question of state policy in this matter.

STUDY OF RIVER SHAD IS STARTED

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30—Dr. Philip H. Mitchell, director of the United States Bureau of Fisheries station at Woods Hole, Mass., for six years, has been engaged by the State Fish and Game Commission to take charge of the study of the history of the river shad with a view of again populating the Connecticut River with this fish.

Dr. Emmeline Moore, special investigator for the New York State Conservation Commission will assist for a part of the season and will probably begin work about May 15. Dr. Mitchell's appointment is for two years. The General Assembly has passed an appropriation of $10,000 for the investigation.

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TWILIGHT TALES

A Great Show

"HOW do you spell 'tiger'?" asked Robert.

"T i g e r," spelled Marjory.

Robert was on one hand and both knees over a sheet of wrapping paper that he had spread flat on the floor of the piazza. He had a large red crayon in the other hand, and was making letters on the sheet of wrapping paper. Marjory looked on with interest, stooping over with her hands on her knees. William, the cat, sat beside Marjory, and, when Marjory rubbed his head, he purred like a tea kettle. William looked a good deal like a tiger himself, but, if he had been a real tiger, he would have been a very small and good-natured one.

"We'll hang it on the fence," said Robert, "and then everybody will see it, and come in. How do you spell 'admission'?"

"I can't," said Marjory.

"Neither can I," said Robert. "We'll have to get along without it."

He finished his printing, and Marjory held the wrapping paper while Robert tacked it on the fence. And then everybody going by could read it.

IN THE BARN
GREAT SHOW
Come one come all and see the
TIGER
in his Den.
This is a Treat.
You can come in for 2 pins.

"I guess that will bring them if anything will," said Robert.

"I'm sure it will," agreed Marjory.

In the barn was an old packing box without any top and an old screen that used to stand in front of the dining room fireplace. If you stood the box on its side and put the screen in front of it, you made a neat little cage very much like the cages you see at the circus, only smaller. Robert and Marjory stood the box on its side, and put William in the box with a saucer of milk, and stood the screen up in front, and then Robert printed

TIGER VERY FIERCE

on a piece of paper and fastened it to the screen. William lapped up his saucer of milk and sat and purred.

"He looks like a tiger," said Robert doubtfully, "but he isn't a real tiger. I don't think we ought to charge people to look at him."

"We might print a postscript," said Marjory, "and say he isn't a real tiger."

So Robert and Marjory and William got another piece of wrapping paper, and printed on it with the red crayon, and tacked it on the bottom of the poster, so that everybody could read—

P. S. The TIGER is our cat.
P. S. You don't have to have the 2 pins to come in.

And after that the show was a great success.

AERONAUTICS

by E. P. WARNER

The Return of the Miniature Airplane

THE gliding flights of the last 10 months, and the records made in motorless navigation of the air, are not without significance in themselves, but perhaps their most important bearing on aeronautical progress is found in the impetus that they have given to the renewal of experiments with sporting airplanes of very low power. After many years devoted to the construction of airplanes with engines of yet higher and higher powers, we are at last turning back to the powers and sizes used in the early days of flying. The production of the high-powered military machine and of the large commercial airplane with a multiplicity of engines continues and will continue, but side by side with such craft there is room for the tiny airplane cheap to build and cheap to operate.

The pioneers in the air never dreamed of engines which would develop a thousand horsepower on a single shaft, or of airplanes which would weigh only six pounds a horsepower complete with their power plants and with the pilot on board. Wright, Bleriot, Roe, and most of the others who flew before 1908 did their work with engines giving from 8 to 20 horsepower, and even that meager output was intermittent and uncertain. Not until real racing began, in the summer of 1910, was a satisfactory aircraft engine of more than 50 horsepower produced.

The Aerial Motor Cycle

With the coming of the war, and the urgent demand for machines which would out-perform those of the enemy, the possibility of flying at moderate speed with moderate power was quite forgotten. Within the last few months, however, designers and pilots inspired by the performances of gliders have turned to the "aerial motor cycle" once more, and very interesting results have been reported. Several American designers, and notably one of the engineers at McCook Field, the Army Air Service's experimental station at Dayton, have built single-passenger airplanes which have flown successfully with ordinary twin-cylinder motor-cycle engines which yield from 15 to 20 horsepower. Such machines have made speeds of about 60 miles an hour and have demonstrated their ability to climb to heights of several thousand feet above the earth, although an engine designed for motor-cycle use is not as a rule well adapted to function at high altitudes. From the other side of the Atlantic there came several months ago the announcement that Klemperer, one of the first and most successful of German experimenters with gliders after the war, was to produce and put on the market an airplane built on glider lines and equipped with an engine of 10 horsepower.

More recently there have been received reports of actual flights with miniature machines, even smaller than the American productions already mentioned. The present holder of the duration record for soaring flight, Barbot, has added to his laurels by making a flight of considerable duration in an airplane with an engine of seven horsepower. The dispatches are not explicit, but it appears that the flight was made over level country and without appreciable assistance from rising currents of air, in which case it is a very notable feat. At about the same time, a British pilot, Captain Wright, was making short aerial journeys in an engine-driven glider. The British experiments are especially interesting, in view of the tiny size of the engine, which had less than half the cylinder capacity and power of the larger American motor-cycle power plants. In fact, the engine used was smaller than is fitted to any motor cycle made in the United States except two machines described as "lightweights," and intended for light service only. The old bugbear that it necessarily takes much more power to carry a man through the air than over the ground fades away very promptly if we are willing to accept a speed of flight only a little in excess of the maximum attainable on the road.

Making Use of a Glider

Another interesting feature of such experiments is the possibility of using a machine originally designed as a glider.

The practice of using the same machine interchangeably as a glider and as a light airplane is undoubtedly one which will spread, and it is to be hoped that some of those who construct gliders for the American meets planned for this summer will make them strong enough so that tiny power plants can be put in place later after the behavior without power has been found to be satisfactory.

The interest in the light airplane is only beginning. Although such experiments should be carried out with care and only by skilled pilots, they afford a very interesting field of work for those properly qualified, and they have the great merit of being inexpensive enough to make it possible for many individuals to design and build and test their own machines. That means a broadening of interest in research and experimental design, which have for many years been concentrated in the hands of Government laboratories and a few strongly-backed corporations.

British Economy Contest

The rising enthusiasm for the low-powered miniature machine is being intensified by the prizes which are being offered. Early last fall a great Parisian newspaper announced a contest for such airplanes, with liberal prizes, and now the Earl of Sutherland, British Undersecretary of State for Air, has come forward with an offer of a prize of £500 for the best economy record in a meet which is to be held in England late this summer. The contest is open only to airplanes having engines of less than 46 cubic inches piston displacement (standard touring motor cycles in this country average 60 cubic inches), and they are required to make at least 40 miles to an American gallon. The flights will be made over a triangular course, one leg of which will parallel a range of hills, and the pilots may thus be able to shut off their engines and depend an rising currents to carry them part of the time. Even without such assistance from the winds, however, it should be easily possible to exceed the specified minimum mileage. Engines of the size specified should give about 10 horsepower and consume less than a gallon of fuel an hour when running at full throttle. The machines should easily reach 50 m. p. h., and the mileage a gallon ought therefore to be in the neighborhood of 60. That is an economy record which any single-passenger motor cycle might envy. Furthermore, it will not be surprising to see a record of as high as 100 miles set up on a single imperial gallon of fuel (the imperial gallon is 20 per cent larger than the United States gallon) by pilots who take all possible advantage of atmospheric irregularities to support the machine. The contest will certainly be a very interesting one to watch. It may be less thrilling than the Pulitzer race, but one would hardly venture to say that it will be less important in its bearing on the future use of the airplane.

Hills for Gliding

As it seems probable that one or more glider meets will be held in America this summer, and as numerous organizations are seeking satisfactory locations for such meets, it is well to reiterate the advisability of choosing the terrain carefully. A single hill, even though it have a flattened side, can no longer be considered satisfactory, as it is only possible over such a peak to travel in an orbit of very small extent. Duration records can be made, to be sure, but they have ceased to be significant. The next step is to show the possibility of traveling long distances with a glider under proper conditions, and that can be done only where a ridge of considerable extent is available. If long flights are ever to be made by a glider using ascending currents, it will have to be done by following a mountain range or a river valley. America is peculiarly fortunate, in preparing for glider experiments, in that there are available several long ranges which are almost of continuous ridge form, with only a few marked peaks and valleys. Long sections of the Appalachian range and of the coastal mountains of California are examples, and it is to such places that attention should be turned in planning for any competition or experimental work.

ALL-AMERICAN PARK SYSTEM ADVOCATED

Scientific Association Would Conserve Vestiges of Continental Wilderness for the Future

WASHINGTON, April 30 (By The Associated Press)—To benefit national science and popular education during future generations, the American Association for the Advancement of Science has proposed establishing an international system of museums of the original American wilderness. Its object is to preserve examples of the primitive in nature from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, making a continental scientific laboratory and popular educational exhibit covering both Canada and the United States.

The basis for this international system already exists, the scholars believe, in the national parks systems of the two nations. No political or administrative union of these is advocated, but an international policy of complete conservatism from industrial uses, backed by perfected laws in both countries.

International System

The association today issued the following from its headquarters in the Smithsonian Institution here:

Mr. MacMaster said that another purpose for which the local organizations are being revived is an active participation in the campaign of the presidential election in 1924. Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton and Mrs. Mary G. Whiting, he said, are at present in charge of the reorganization work in eastern Massachusetts.

CHRISTIAN REFUGEES IN DEPLORABLE STATE

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3 (Special Correspondence)—The refugee problem in this city grows more alarming. The Anatolian deportees dumped off at Scutari, Kavak, San Stefano and Boyadjikuey, now number 28,000. This does not include some 15,000 to 16,000 Armenian refugees at Ortakuey, Psamatia and smaller camps. Reports from American relief workers in the Black Sea area state that nearly 50,000 Greeks and Armenians have been driven into Trebizond and Samsun, where they are living in indescribable misery, waiting for ships to come and take them away. The deportees receive no money for their property. Turkish officials insist that the Christians are leaving Anatolia of their accord.

The worst condition in Constantinople exists at the Selimie barracks in Scutari, where over 9000 Greeks have been confined for eight weeks. The Allied Sanitary Commission has offered its services to the Turkish health authorities at the Selimie barracks, and the Near East Relief directors have asked permission to build and maintain a temporary hospital. The Turkish officials at Scutari have refused both offers.

PATHANS INTRODUCE NEW FORM OF SPORT

CALCUTTA, March 21 (Special Correspondence)—An interesting story is told of the Pathan habit of returning unharmed to the British lines any airmen whom they may have captured, either as a result of shooting the machine down or of a crash. It appears that the airmen carry on their persons placards printed in several vernaculars to the effect that a large reward will be paid for returning the airmen unharmed.

Now that this notice has got generally known among the tribesmen, friendly tribesmen or tribesmen supposed to be friendly to the British, participate in the game of shooting the aeroplanes in the hope of bringing them down and sharing in the spoil. Recently in the Zakka Khel country a small tribal war threatened to break out, two tribes each claiming to have brought the airmen down and to be entitled to the spoil. Finally, a compromise was reached by one tribe sending in the pilot and the other the observer.

CHINA TO ATONE IN COLTMAN CASE

WASHINGTON, April 28 (By The Associated Press)—American Minister Schuman at Peking has reached an agreement with the Chinese Foreign Office for settlement of the Coltman case, involving the slaying of Charles Coltman, an American, by Chinese sentries at the gates of Kalgan.

The agreement provides for an apology from the Tuchan in the Province of Kalgan, the immediate removal from office of the chief of staff, the chief adjutant, and the adjutant who were in command of the offending troops, and the payment to Mr. Coltman's heirs of an indemnity to be fixed by the American Government.

THORNY SUBJECTS TOUCHED ON BY LORD LYTTON TO COUNCIL

Absorption, Not Retirement on Pension, Criticized—Finances of Universities—Bengal's Financial Position

CALCUTTA, March 21 (Special Correspondence)—Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal, made one of his rare addresses to the Bengal Legislative Council last week, his subject being primarily the financial position of the province. This happily is better than seemed likely a few weeks ago. When the Bengal finance member brought in his budget toward the end of February he anticipated a deficit of 1,600,000 rupees in place of the original surplus of 1,900,000 rupees. As a result, however, of improved collection during February, the deficit will, it is expected, be not more than 600,000 rupees, and for 1923-1924 200,000 instead of the anticipated 600,000. No account has yet been taken of any of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee's recommendations, or of the fact that in another 18 months or so the province becomes due for the annual contribution of 6,300,000 to the Central Government, which has been temporarily remitted.

The Governor, however, made one announcement which has given rise to some criticism, and that is that any officials retired as a result of the Retrenchment Committee's recommendations will not be retired on pension but absorbed in other departments, recruitment being in the meanwhile suspended. Such action is totally contrary to the letter and spirit of the recommendations of Sir Campbell Rhodes' Committee. It will involve the transfer of officials from departments where they are experienced, to departments, of the work of which they are ignorant.

The Governor also touched on the thorny problem of Calcutta and Dacca Universities. Nothing seems to arouse such heated feelings as strictures on Calcutta University. The Governor was cautious, as befits one who was Chancellor of both universities, but he explained that the Government could not possibly afford to finance both unless there was some co-ordination. It is the Government's intention to appoint a committee on which the university authorities shall be represented, and which will place questions of policy before the Legislative Council, although Lord Lytton made it clear that the provincial account would balance without the imposition of fresh taxation. He said that administrative retrenchment would continue to be necessary in order that the Government might concentrate on very important expenditure on the provision of better sanitation, better education, productive enterprises, etc.

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ROTTMANN WINS ALL-AROUND TITLE

U. S. Gymnastics Meet Assumes Additional Importance in View of 1924 Olympic Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 30—The annual gymnastics championships of the United States, held on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union, at the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, assumed additional importance, especially as to the all-around event, by reason of the approach of the 1924 Olympic games, and the intention of the American Olympic committee to send a gymnastic team to Paris. As a result, the record number of 10 competitors appeared, though the 1922 champion, F. J. Kriz, of the Bohemian Gymnastic Association, was unable to compete.

Curt Rottmann, of the New York Turn Verein, emerged as the victor, with a point score of 3016, in the six events on the program of the all-around. He was first in four events, so far as his all-around competitors were concerned, second in the flying rings, and third in the free calisthenics. He also won the national championship on the long horse, and the horizontal bar, and tied his clubmate, Walter Meyer, in the parallel bars, but lost in the jump-off, taking second place.

Two newcomers in gymnastic circles added considerable interest to the proceedings. In the club swinging, Paul Dugan, a last-minute entry from the United States Naval Academy, caused a surprise by taking second place, only one point behind R. W. Dutcher, the famous expert of the New York Athletic Club. The scores were 251 and 250. His performance was the essence of ease and grace, and Dutcher was compelled to show his best to defeat the youthful ensign. The other was an 11-year-old boy, W. J. Hermann Jr. of Philadelphia, who managed to amass 468½ points at tumbling, turning handsprings and twisting somersaults with considerable skill.

Of the other competitors for the all-around, Bjarne Jorgensen of the Norwegian Turn Society, J. B. Pearson Jr. of the United States Naval Academy, the intercollegiate champion, and Alfred Jochim of the Swiss Turn Society, fought a three-cornered duel, that was not settled until the very last event, when Pearson, who had been trailing, took first place in the flying rings, though not a competitor for the championship, and overtook Jochim, taking third place, only 36 points behind Jorgensen.

The rope climb afforded considerable entertainment. Each competitor started seated on the ground, and had to climb without again touching the legs to the ground. Louis Weissman, the present champion, was slow at starting, and the first fast climb was made by Oscar Miller of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, who made the climb in 7 8-10s. on his first attempt. Weissman managed to equal this in his third trial, and in the climb-off, the representative of the Ninety-Second Street Y. M. H. A. won once more by a climb in 7 7-10s.

The bar events were close between Rottmann and Meyer. In the horizontal, Rottmann gained the verdict of the judges, when Meyer slipped and fell in one of his most difficult feats, the score being 577 to 539, but in the parallel bars the judges scored the event as a tie, and this time Meyer won the jump-off by eight points, the score being 289 to 281. The summary:

Free Calisthenics (For All-Around Competitors Only)—Won by Alfred Jochim, Swiss Turn Verein, with 277 points; Bjarne Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn Society, second, with 266 points; Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, third, with 264 points; Anton Hron, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, fourth, with 260 points.

Long Horse (All-Around)—Won by Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, 579 points; Adolph Zink, New York Turn Verein, second, 572 points; Max Wandrer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third, 572 points; Anton Hron, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, fourth, 569 points. On jump-off for second place, Zink made 295, Wandrer, 280.

Side Horse (All-Around)—Won by C. M. Creenaw, New York Athletic Club, 573 points; J. B. Richter, D. A. Sokol Gymnastic Association, second, 550 points; D. S. Sheldon, Princeton University, third, 527 points; Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, fourth, 521 points.

Rope Climb—Won by Louis Weissman, Ninety-Second Street Y. M. H. A., in 7 8-10s.; Oscar Miller, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second, 7 8-10s.; William Reber, New York Turn Verein, third, 8 8-10s.; Bjorne Egeli, Norwegian Turn Verein, fourth, 9 1-10s. On climb-off, Weissman won, 7 7-10s.

Horizontal Bar—Won by Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, 577 points; Walter Meyer, New York Turn Verein, 539 points, second; J. C. Mais, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 536 points, third; Max Wandrer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 533 points, fourth.

Indian Club Swinging—Won by R. W. Dutcher, New York Athletic Club, 251 points; Paul Dugan, United States Naval Academy, 250 points, second; C. W. F. Hahner, Orange Y. M. C. A., 248 points, third; Merrill Anderson, unattached, 247 points, fourth; J. L. McCloud, New York Athletic Club, 246 points, fifth.

Parallel Bars (All-Around)—Won by Walter Meyer, New York Turn Verein, 567 points; Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, 567 points, second; Arthur Schmorr, New York University, 556 points, third; Alfred Jochim, Swiss Turn Verein, 554 points, fourth.

Tumbling—Won by J. F. Dunn, New York Athletic Club, 537 points; W. A. Faulkner, Twenty-Third Street Y. M. C. A., 506 points, second; W. J. Hermann Jr., Hermann's Physical Training Institute, Philadelphia, 468½ points, third.

Flying Rings (All-Around)—Won by August Pfeiffer, National Turners, 558 points; Engelbert Kremia, Bronx Unfon Y. M. C. A., 526 points, second; George Klepphahn, National Turners, 515 points, third; James Stransky, Pilsen Sokol, Chicago, 497 points, fourth.

All-Around Championship—Won by Curt Rottmann, New York Turn Verein, with 3016 points, as follows: Free calisthenics 264, long horse 579, side horse 521, horizontal bar 577, parallel bars 567, and flying rings 508; Bjorne Jorgensen, Norwegian Turn Society, 2866 points, second; J. B. Pearson Jr., U. S. Naval Academy, 2830 points, third; Alfred Jochim, Swiss Turn Verein, 2826 points, fourth. The others who competed, with scores, were: Max Wandrer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 2752 points; J. C. Mais, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 2725 points; Anton Hron, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 2714½ points; James Stransky, Pilsen Sokol, Chicago, 2686 points; John Kritufok, Pilsen Sokol, 2623 points; and G. W. Vesely, Pilsen Sokol, 2600 points.

Club Trophy—Won by New York Turn Verein, 27 points; New York Athletic Club, second, 16 points; Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third, 8 points; National Turners, fourth, 7 points.

U. S. TENNIS BODY MAKES BIG MOVE

Joins International Federation After Waiting 10 Years

NEW YORK, April 30—The United States Lawn Tennis Association has been admitted to membership in the International Lawn Tennis Federation, according to a communication received here Saturday from Henry Wallett, president of the foreign body. The entry of the American forces into the international body, made after 10 years of negotiation, marks one of the greatest steps in tennis history.

The International Lawn Tennis Federation was organized in 1913 by Germany, Great Britain, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Holland, Hungary, Russia, South Africa, Sweden and Switzerland. An invitation immediately was issued to the U. S. L. T. A., offering membership.

In connection with the formation of the International Lawn Tennis Federation, however, grants had been made in perpetuity to the English Lawn Tennis Association for what was termed the "world turf tennis championship," and a similar tournament to the French Lawn Tennis Association for the "world hard court championship."

The United States Lawn Tennis Association, in consedering the invitation, was of the opinion that such permanent tournament grants and titles were not for the best interest of tennis throughout the world, and so informed the federation.

In 1922 H. W. Slocum went abroad as representative of the U. S. L. T. A. for further consideration of this matter, as well as the association's representative at a conference having to do with the international playing code and the revision of the Davis Cup rules.

As the result of his negotiations the English association agreed to request the international federation to revoke the award of championships and the French Lawn Tennis Association took similar action. At a meeting of the International Lawn Tennis Federation in Paris in March it was decided to discontinue all awards for world championships in lawn tennis after Jan. 1, 1924.

When notification of this action was received in this country the U. S. L. T. A. immediately applied for membership, thus closing negotiations extending over a decade.

Seating Capacity Concerns French

Paris, April 30

THE French Olympic Committee is concerned over the limited seating capacity of the Colombes Stadium, in which the 1924 Olympics are to be held because of Saturday's disorders at the great Wembley Hill Stadium near London. The Colombes Stadium when completed will seat 60,000. The French Olympic Committee failed in an effort to obtain money for a stadium to seat 100,000.

Australia and New Zealand have officially accepted the committee's invitation to participate in the games. Australia will be represented by 40 athletes and New Zealand by 50; these are the largest teams either country has sent to any Olympic games since the modern series was started at Athens in 1896.

CALNAN PLACES IN THREE EVENTS

Wins Foils, Shearn Wins Epée and Ferreyra Wins Sabers

Fencers to leave for New York to represent New England in the United States amateur fencing tournament will be chosen within the next few days. As a result of the New England championships, at the Boston Athletic Association, Saturday night, several are qualified to go, but the winners have not all declared themselves as able to attend.

Lieut. J. G. Calnan was the star all-round fencer of the evening, placing first in the foils championships and third in the saber and epée. It was one of the finest championship tourneys for some time, with many of the matches being of the keenest kind. The long list of entries in the foils required most of the evening to run off the preliminaries. Four winners to out-touch opponents in the early bouts were Lieutenants Calnan and Leonard Doughty, Burke Boyce, and K. C. Hawthorne. The last named represented Massachusetts Institute of Technology, while the first three were B. A. A. men.

In the foils' finals, Lieutenant Calnan defeated Lieutenant Doughty and Boyce, the latter eliminating Hawthorne. The match between Lieutenant Calnan and Boyce provided one of the best matches of the evening.

C. J. Shearn of the B. A. A. won the epée contest and A. K. Kaine was second. Lieutenant Calnan placed third in the event. G. E. Ferreyra, whom Lieutenant Calnan has been coaching at Tech, won the saber event. Lieutenant Doughty was second and Lieutenant Calnan third.

IOWA STATE WINS, 11 TO 5

AMES, Ia., April 28 (Special)—Iowa State College won its final baseball game of the season with Washington University here, Friday afternoon, 11 to 5. Ames kept in the lead throughout the contest. C. R. Durland '23, pitching for Iowa State, allowed the visitors only five hits, but these were gathered together and with errors by local men netted runs in three innings. E. W. Runkle '23, Iowa State shortstop, starred with the bat, hitting a home run, triple and two singles in five times at the plate. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Iowa State	1	3	0	0	0	2	3	2	x	11	12	3
Washing'n Univ.	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	5	4

Batteries—Durland and Whitaker; Levy and Gragg. Umpire—Steinbauer. Time—1h. 58m.

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BOLTON WINNER OF CUP-TIE FINAL

Defeats West Ham United Before Record-Breaking Crowd at Wembley Stadium

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 30—Before some 150,000 very enthusiastic soccer "fans" and with perhaps as great a number clamoring outside for admission to the vast new empire stadium at Wembley, the colossal dimensions of which have been the source of wonder since they were first made known, the Bolton Wanderers of Lancashire defeated London's last hope, West Ham United, by 2 goals to 0 here Saturday in the final match for the Football Association Challenge Cup.

This just about represents the superiority of the winners in a broken, distracted game marked by the behavior of the greatest concourse that has ever flocked to a British football match.

The trek to Wembley which began for some few zealots on Monday or Tuesday last was, until 2 o'clock Saturday, the usual pilgrimage to the most intriguing match of the year; but after that time, it became an assault on the massive arena. Having forced their way into the grounds reserved for forthcoming British Empire exhibitions, thousands upon thousands of would-be spectators found their passage to the playing field barred by wrought-iron gates that denied entrance to the unfortunate ticketholders as well as to the people with popular sections as their objective. Meanwhile, vehicles which had thronged the roads to Wembley all the morning continued to empty their freight into the grounds. At last the gates of the stadium proper were wrenched asunder and tens of thousands were forced willy nilly onto the grass of the playing pitch. Ultimately its pleasant green—like a billiard table in its beautiful smoothness—was absolutely obliterated by the heaving mass, regardless alike of the players' persuasion and the sterner methods of the calm, well-disciplined police who were hurried to the scene from all quarters. Despite this chaos, the arrival of King George was greeted with a tremendous roar of welcome, and men with scant space for their feet found room somehow to uncover their heads during the playing of the national anthem by the bands of the Irish and Coldstream guards.

At 16 minutes to 4—45 minutes after the time scheduled for the kickoff—the game started. As might be expected with the crowd thronged on the very touchline and mounted police at the corner flags, the play did not settle down at once into a particularly impressive exhibition of football. However, it produced an early thrill for, after three mniutes D. B. N. Jack, on the Bolton right wing, dribbled dodgingly through the ranks of the West Ham defenders and drove a well-placed shot into the net that gave A. E. Hufton no chance of saving.

Shortly afterwards another incursion by the crowd put a stop to play for a few minutes. On resumption West Ham had rather the better of the exchanges and although failing to score looked quite capable of equalizing matters. Yet the "Hammers" were not reaching anything like their top form. It was widely thought that their forwards would play a big part in any success, but it was here more than anywhere that the Bolton Wanderers held the advantage. Their attack was neither better served by the men behind it nor more enterprising. It must be said, however, that the Londoners were unfortunate not to score at least one goal before half time. That was when Sidney Bishop sent in a powerful shot that curled as it neared the goalkeeper and was just kept out by the latter's outstretched foot.

Bolton's other goal, which came in the eighth minute of the second half, was due to the dribbling powers of E. T. Vizard and opportunism of Center Forward J. R. Smith. The former worked his way toward a corner flag in the fashion of a true winger and put across a low pass. Smith had obviously anticipated this, for he took the ball at full tilt and sent it crashing into the net above the custodian's head. So forceful was his kick that the sphere bounded out again into the field of play before anyone could appreciate what had happened.

The Londoners had apparently shot their last bolt and their opponents were content just to retain the lead. So the match drew to its end, and the Bolton Wanderers obtained the famous soccer trophy for the first time, incidentally gaining the honor of being the first team to win a football match on Britain's new and mammoth sports arena.

After the game London underwent its second invasion by the northerners that day. The exuberant football lovers, many of whom left Wembley before the game was much more than halfway through, converged upon the metropolis and awakened evening echoes with rattles and other instruments so necessary to the proper celebration of "Cup-Tie Day."

BOLTON WANDERERS		WEST HAM
Vizard, lw	rw	Richards
J. Smith, ll	ir	Brown
J. R. Smith, c	c	Watson
Jack, ir	il	Moore
Butler, rw	lw	Ruffell
Jennings, lh	rh	Bishop
Seddon, ch	ch	Kay
Rowley, rh	lh	Tresadern
Finney, lb	rb	Henderson
Howarth, rb	lb	Young
Pym, g	g	Hufton

Score—Bolton Wanderers 2, West Ham United 0. Goals—Jack, J. R. Smith, for Bolton. Referee—D. H. Assom. Time—Two 45-minute periods.

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TILDEN DEFEATS SPANISH PLAYER

Alonso Loses Match After Winning First and Fourth Sets

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30—Champion W. T. Tilden 2d defeated Manuel Alonzo, noted Spanish player, here yesterday in a brilliant exhibition match at the Hartford Golf Club.

Alonzo took the first set, 6—2; Tilden the second, 6—2, also the third by the same score. Alonzo showed magnificent form in the fourth set, winning a 6—4 victory.

In the deciding set, the champion displayed an unbeatable brand of tennis, winning 6—3.

In an exhibition doubles match, Tilden and Alonso opposed H. H. Hyde and L. H. Wiley, prominent Hartford players. The champion and partner won the first set, 6—3, losing the second, 8—10.

The match was called as Tilden and Alonso were obliged to catch a train.

It was announced last night that Tilden and Alonso would compete in the New England tennis championships to be held here in June. Both will be entered in the singles and will be partners in the doubles.

WISCONSIN TIES WITH IOWA TEAM AT TENNIS

MADISON, Wis., April 30 (Special)—University of Wisconsin tennis team played to a tie with the University of Iowa team here Saturday in the first meet of the 1923 Intercollegiate Conference season. Each team won two singles and one doubles match. Wisconsin started the playing in championship fashion, winning the first two of three matches. Iowa was able to win the final matches and tie the contest.

W. T. Swenson '25 played a good net game, and was largely responsible for Iowa wins. G. V. Bennett '23 playing his first year of varsity tennis and rated fourth man on the Wisconsin team, won his singles match in decisive style, and with A. T. Moulding '24 won one of the doubles contests. T. A. Tredwell '23, Cardinal captain, won his first set 6—4, but was unable to handle his opponent's serves, and lost the match. G. E. Linden, Badger coach, was well satisfied with the playing of his men, for inclement weather had kept the team off the courts until a week before the match.

The summary:

SINGLES

W. T. Swenson, Iowa, defeated T. A. Tredwell, Wisconsin, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.
N. S. Aagesen, Wisconsin, defeated H. M. Janse, Iowa, 10—8, 6—2.
J. M. Dorsey, Iowa, defeated A. T. Moulding, Wisconsin, 6—3, 6—2.
G. V. Bennett, Wisconsin, defeated Reed Searle, Iowa, 6—3, 6—0.

DOUBLES

W. T. Swenson and H. M. Janse, Iowa, defeated T. A. Treadwell and N. S. Aagesen, Wisconsin, 6—3, 6—4.
A. T. Moulding and G. V. Bennett, Wisconsin, defeated J. M. Dorsey and Reed Searle, Iowa, 6—3, 6—4.

ILLINOIS WINS OVER PURDUE NETMEN, 4 TO 2

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 30 (Special)—The Purdue University tennis team lost four of the six tennis matches to the University of Illinois players Saturday afternoon. E. G. Thoms '23 was the only Purdue player to win his singles match, defeating S. W. Flanders '23, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Thoms, paired with M. W. Daugherty '23, won from Flanders and H. S. Davis '23. Capt. J. C. Daugherty '23 and his brother, M. W. Daugherty, won the first set in their singles matches, but their opponents came back strong and took the next two for honors.

M. K. Dubach '24 and W. M. Goodwillie '25 played good tennis in defeating Captain Daugherty and Robert Munro '23 of the Purdue team in their singles matches. M. W. Daugherty and H. S. Davis '23 had a hard and even-fought match, with the latter returning the winner. This was the initial contest for the Purdue team. The summary:

SINGLES

E. G. Thomas, Purdue, defeated S. W. Flanders, Illinois, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.
M. K. Dubach, Illinois, defeated J. C. Daugherty, Purdue, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.
W. M. Goodwillie, Illinois, defeated Robert Munro, Purdue, 6—0, 8—6.
M. W. Daugherty, Purdue, defeated H. S.Davis, Illinois, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES

M. W. Daugherty and E. G. Thomas, Purdue, defeated S. W. Flanders and H. S. Davis, Illinois, 6—3, 6—4.
J. C. Daugherty and Robert Munro, Purdue, defeated M. K. Dubach and W. M. Goodwillie, Illinois, 7—5, 6—2.

LASKER BEATS MARSHALL

BALTIMORE, Md., April 30—Edward Lasker, Chicago, won the fourteenth game of a series for the chess championship of the United States from F. J. Marshall, New York, present titleholder, yesterday, on the forty-fifth move. The game, begun Saturday night, was stopped at midnight and finished yesterday afternoon. Marshall has now won five games, Lasker four, and five were drawn.

FLAGSTEAD JOINS RED SOX

Ira Flagstead, hard-hitting utility player on the Detroit American League Club, has been turned over to Boston in exchange for Edward Goebel, an outfielder secured by the Red Sox last winter from Washington. Flagstead will play center field whenever a left-handed pitcher opposes Boston.

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OXFORD TRACK ATHLETES PRAISE AMERICAN RIVALS

Pennsylvania State College Captures Two-Mile Intercollegiate Relay Championship in World's Record Time

PHILADELPHIA, April 30—Praise for the American athlete and appreciation of their treatment while in this country were expressed by the Oxford University track squad today before leaving for New York, where they will embark for England. The British runners, who were victorious in only one of the three events in which they competed last week at the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, will sail tomorrow on the Aquitania.

"Naturally," said W. R. Milligan, captain of the team, "we feel a trifle disappointed that we did not win on Saturday in the two-mile relay, but the fact that Pennsylvania State College had to break the world's record in order to beat us is some satisfaction. State had a remarkable team. We more than realize it now. We were told in advance that it was good, but did not believe it was capable of breaking the record."

Although beaten in the two-mile relay and the two-mile individual race, the Oxonians had the solace of a brilliant victory on Friday in the sprint medley against a select field. W. E. Stevenson, Miller, J. R. Renwick and W. R. Milligan carried the Oxford blue colors triumphantly in the medley after C. B. E. Morgan, their distance star, had been badly beaten by Walter Higgins, of Columbia, in the individual race.

In point of the number of contestants and spectators this year's carnival was the greatest in its history. Approximately 3500 college and school athletes from all sections of the country participated. The attendance for the two days was about 60,000.

Manager G. W. Orton said today that he had received definite assurance that the University of Milan, Italy, would be a competitor in the 1924 carnival.

Owing to its international character, the two-mile relay race attracted the most attention of Saturday's events and it well merited this honor, as the Penn State quartet ran splendidly, winning in 7m. 48 4-5s. A. B. Helffrich, national half-mile champion, running anchor for State, started his relay some 25 yards ahead of Capt. W. R. Milligan, the Oxford anchor, and finished 35 yards in the lead.

Syracuse University came up to expectations in the one-mile relay championship and by taking the race in 3m. 22 1-5s. Orange won permanent possession of the trophy which they had won twice before.

The biggest upset of the relay races was the defeat of the Harvard freshmen by the Yale freshmen in 3m. 27 3-5s. By winning this race the Eli 1926 quartet evened up for losing the indoor championship to the Crimson.

With J. A. LeConey running the first relay, Lafayette College captured the half-mile relay championship and established a new record of 1m. 29 4-5s. The United States Naval Academy took the four-mile relay in 18m. 38 2-5s.

The feature performances in the individual events Saturday were the running of Captain LeConey of Lafayette, intercollegiate 100-yard champion, in the 100-yard dash, in a heat of which he did 9 4-5s., and the running broad jump of 23ft. 10½in., made by Dehart Hubbard of University of Michigan. Conditions were very much against good performances and these marks were remarkable. The summary:

RELAY RACES

Half-Mile Intercollegiate Championship—Won by Lafayette College (LeConey, McDonald, Mallick, Williams); University of Chicago (Pyott, Stitt, Jones, MacFarland), second; University of Pennsylvania (Lever, Shattuck, Hill, Gill), third. Time—1m. 29 4-5s.

One-Mile Intercollegiate Championship—Won by Syracuse University (Bowman, Stone, Monie, Woodring); University of Virginia, second; Georgetown University, third; Chicago, fourth; Cornell, fifth Time—3m. 22 1-5s.

Two-Mile Intercollegiate Championship—Won by Pennsylvania State College (Carter, Edgerton, Enck, Halffrich); Oxford University (Stevenson, Hewetson, Miller, Milligan), second; Georgetown University (Brooks, Marsters, Geegan, Connolly), third; Boston College (Finnegan, Welch, Cavanaugh, Mahoney), fourth. Time—7m. 48 4-5s.

Four-Mile Intercollegiate Championship—Won by United States Naval Academy (Shepard, Tyrell, Hurd, Newhall); Columbia University, second; Georgetown University, third; Cornell, fourth. Time—18m. 38 3-5s.

One-Mile Freshman Championship—Won by Yale University (Clark, Crosby, Wood, Norton); Harvard University, second; United States Naval Academy, third. Time—3m. 27 3-5s.

Class B, One-Mile College Relay Championship—Won by Columbia University (Graeb, Brinckerhoff, Grant, Koppisch); United States Naval Academy, second; Pennsylvania State College, third; Holy Cross College, fourth; Boston College, fifth. Time—3m. 26s.

College Class One-Mile—Won by Bates College (Burrill, Corey, Landers, Archibald); Howard University, second; Brown University, third. Time—3m. 36 1-5s.

Middle Atlantic States, One-Mile Championship, Class B—Won by Washington and Jefferson College (Banks, Conn, Alderette, West); Haverford College, second; Dickinson College, third. Time—3m. 32 2-5s.

College Class One-Mile—Won by Hamilton College (Morris, Fenn, Thompson, A. Allison); Colby College, second; New York University, third; University of Maryland, fourth. Time—3m. 29 3-5s.

Two-Mile Intercholastic Championship, Preparatory and High Schools—Won by Hamilton Collegiate Institute (Awlyn, Christie, Thompsos, Barnes); Huntington School, second; Lakewood (O.) High, third. Time—8m. 23 1-5s.

One-Mile Preparatory School Championship—Won by Mercersburg Academy (Colson, Tremellon, Graybill, Walker); Hill School, second; Phillips Exeter Academy, third. Time—3m. 31 1-5s.

One-Mile High School Championship—Won by Lakewood (O.) High (Brown, Metzger, Bushing, Taylor); Medford (Mass.) High, second; Hamilton (Ont.) Collegiate Institute, third; Brookline (Mass.) High, fourth. Time—3m. 32 1-5s.

High School One-Mile—Won by Albany (N. Y.) High (Vogel, Maher, Dayton, McCarthy); Hartford (Conn.) High, second; Battin High, Elizabeth, N. J., third. Time—3m. 38s.

Class B High School One-Mile Championship—Won by Lansdale High School; Harrisburg Technical High School, second; Hutchinson Central High School, third. Time—3m. 36 3-5s. (equals record).

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

100-Yard Dash—Won by J. A. LeConey, Lafayette; F. K. Fisher, Kansas, second; L. A. Clark, Johns Hopkins, third; E. J. Farrell, Fordham, fourth. Time—10s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by C. H. Moore, Penn State; C. J. Brickman, Chicago, second; A. B. Treman, Cornell, third; C. H. Kauffman, Penn State, fourth. Time—15 2-5s.

Running High Jump—Tie for first between E. L. Norton, Kansas, and L. T. Brown, Dartmouth, height 6ft. 3⅝in.; Davis, Virginia, E. J. Weatherdon, New York University, and S. J. Needs, Pennsylvania, height 5ft. 11⅝in., tied for third. (Norton won toss for first, Weatherdon won toss for third.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by Dehart Hubbard, Michigan, distance 23ft. 10¼in.; A. E. Rose, Pennsylvania, second, distance 21ft. 10¼in.; W. I. Reid, Brown, and Paul Courtois, New York University, tied for third, distance 21ft. 7in.

Pole Vault—Tie for first between Brooker, Michigan, and Owens, Pennsylvania, height 12ft. 9in.; Gartley, Virginia, Scholpp, Yale, Sherrill, Pennsylvania, Gouinlock, Cornell, and Depue, Princeton, height 12ft. 6in. (Owens won toss for first place and Gartley won toss for third).

16-Pound Shotput—Won by R. G. Hills, Princeton, distance 46ft. 1½in.; W. C. Beers, University of Maryland, second, distance 42ft. 6½in.; C. A. C. Eastman, Harvard, third, distance 42ft. 3½in.; R. E. Jordan, Yale, fourth, distance 41ft. 7⅛in.; Biggs, Syracuse, fifth, distance 41ft. 2⅜in.

Discus Throw—Won by T. L. Lieb, Notre Dame, distance 134ft. 6½in.; E. J. Weatherdon, New York University, second, distance 134ft. 6½in.; Wiley, Friends University, Wichita, Kan., third, distance 127ft. 8½in.; C. C. Carpenter, Harvard, fourth, distance 124ft. 8in.; W. V. Miller, Harvard, fifth, distance 123ft. ½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by C. H. Storrs, Yale, distance 279ft. 4½in.; Crewes, Princeton, distance 175ft. 4in., second; E. F. Hamer, Pennsylvania, distance 169ft. 4in., third; R. M. Greenidge, Harvard, distance 166ft. 10in., fourth; H. R. Gray, Princeton, distance 165ft. 11in., fifth.

FALKINER IS BEATEN BY WILLIAM SMITH

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 30—In a match, the result of which was a foregone conclusion after the first week's play, William Smith defeated Claude Falkiner by the wide margin of 7305 points here Saturday, in the semifinal heat for the English professional billiard championship. Thus Smith, a former champion, will oppose the present holder of the title, Thomas Newman, in the final game, beginning today and lasting for a fortnight.

Like the semifinals it will be a match of 16,000 up, and as the two contestants are men whose billiard rivalry is a byword, it should prove a very interesting struggle. Only recently the men met in a Marathon match which was spread over seven games and lasted some five months. Smith emerged successful at the end of it all, but the test was one to which he is especially suited and the result cannot be taken as an accurate pointer to the result of the championship.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE - RACE TIGHTENS UP

Leading Pair Brought to Within Striking Distance of the Rest of the Field

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	4	.692
Chicago	7	5	.583
Philadelphia	5	4	.556
Pittsburgh	6	6	.500
Cincinnati	6	6	.500
Boston	5	6	.455
St. Louis	5	7	.417
Brooklyn	3	8	.273

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 6, New York 4.
Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago vs. Pittsburgh (postponed).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 2, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 9, New York 8.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 2.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Boston at Philadelphia; Brooklyn at New York; Chicago at Cincinnati; Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

Tuesday—Boston at Philadelphia; Brooklyn at New York; Chicago at Cincinnati; Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

Wednesday—Boston at Philadelphia; Brooklyn at New York; Chicago at Cincinnati; Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

Thursday—Boston at Philadelphia; Brooklyn at New York; Chicago at St. Louis; Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

Friday—Brooklyn at Boston; New York at Philadelphia; Chicago at St. Louis; Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

Saturday—Brooklyn at Boston; New York at Philadelphia; Chicago at St. Louis; Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

The monopoly of the league heights enjoyed by New York and Chicago since the beginning of the National season seems about to be ended, or at least seriously questioned. Whereas as late as last Wednesday morning the Gians and Cubs showed but one defeat each to mar their records, today they are hanging on to first and second places, respectively, by the scantest margins. In the middle of the week the Cubs ran up against some real, determined opposition. Ditto for the Giants on Friday, when the Boston Braves turned about and demanded fair play from a rival which they had consistently outplayed but had been unable to defeat. The result is that Chicago and New York are traveling backward with as much speed as they started the season with, in the right direction.

Oddly enough the Philadelphia team—which has generally been accorded the bottom rung of the ladder by those whose pleasure it is to decide championship races before they are played—is in third place, with one more game won than lost. As indication of how the race has narrowed down, the Phillies are only a half game behinnd the Cubs, who are in turn one and one-half from the leading Giants. Chicago had an excellent opportunity to go ahead while New York was losing, but it emulated the champions even in defeat. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati each have won six games and lost six, being tied for fourth place.

The Braves took two out of three in the recent series with J. J. McGraw's athletes, thus making up in a large degree for the series of setbacks sustained at the beginning of the season at the hands of the title holders. Since those opening contests at Braves Field, F. F. Mitchell's men have played .667 ball. Like the Red Sox in their recent efforts against the Yankees, the Braves last week played relatively well enough to earn the entire set of games with New York.

P. J. Donohue of the Reds made the hard-hitting Cubs do very much as he wished in yesterday's game. A repetition of this today will place the Reds and Cubs on even terms, with almost anything likely to happen to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Boston, depending on how these clubs come out. Only Brooklyn is out of immediate consideration for a high place.

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CLUBS BUNCHED IN AMERICAN CIRCUIT

Cleveland and Detroit, in the Van, Are Hard Pressed by the Four Easterners

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	9	3	.750
Detroit	8	4	.667
New York	7	4	.636
Philadelphia	5	4	.556
Boston	4	6	.400
Washington	4	6	.400
St. Louis	3	7	.300
Chicago	2	3	.200

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 5, New York 3.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 6, Cleveland 3.
Washington vs. Philadelphia (postponed).

RESULTS SUNDAY

Detroit 1, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 8, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 3, Washington 2.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Monday—Philadelphia at Boston; New York at Washington; Cleveland at Detroit; St. Louis at Chicago.
Tuesday—Philadelphia at Boston; New York at Washington; Cleveland at Detroit; St. Louis at Chicago.
Wednesday—Philadelphia at Boston; New York at Washington; Cleveland at Detroit; St. Louis at Chicago.
Thursday—Philadelphia at Boston; New York at Washington; Cleveland at Detroit; St. Louis at Chicago.
Friday—Boston at Washington; Philadelphia at New York; Detroit at Chicago; St. Louis at Cleveland.
Saturday—Boston at Washington; Philadelphia at New York; Detroit at Chicago; St. Louis at Cleveland.

Cleveland is still the dominating factor on the American League wheel, with Detroit tagging along just one game behind the pace-setting Indians. The successes of these two clubs have resulted in the other western entries, St. Louis and Chicago, being far out of it, for together the Indians and Tigers have won 17 games and the Browns and White Sox only five. The teams east of the Alleghanies are more evenly balanced, reversing the situation of other years, when New York was far and away better than its neighboring rivals. Washington, which is sixth, stands within 2½ games of the Yankees, thanks to a couple of defeats administered to the latter during the week-end.

As is usual with a winning team, Cleveland exhibits strength in every department. Its pitching staff, which had shown such inability to get going properly through most of last season, has returned to all appearances to pennant form. The entire lineup from the lead-off man down is hitting the ball hard and consecutively. Walter Lutzké, who is being given a tryout at third base, is a little unsteady in his fielding, but the rest of the team backs up the pitchers confidently. W. L. Gardner, whenever he is given a chance, bats with the same effectiveness with which he started the season.

Manager M. J. Huggins of the New Yorks is losing no time in seeking to bolster up his championship outfit. As was the case last summer, the infield is the department that is giving Huggins most concern. Aside from first base, where the steady W. C. Pipp has two potential understudies in G. H. Ruth and Robert Meusel, the Yankees have no reliable second-string inner defense line. Indeed, it is admitted that the regular infield could be improved in spots, and it is with this in view that the New York Club is angling for three infielders of tried major league caliber, at least one of whom is expected shortly to be turned over to New York through the St. Paul American Association Club. Before leaving Boston Saturday night Huggins expressed regret that he had let W. L. Fewster, the present Red Sox shortstop, get away.

Fewster is one of the players of whom Manager F. L. Chance expects much this season. At their present rate of progress, the Red Sox will finish far from last place, which they occupied at the end of last season, and playing at the same rate as recently against the league champions they will be serious disputants for one of the three top berths. It may be that a player of supposedly inferior talent, once traded, exceeds his usual pace in conflicts with the deposing club; but at any rate, the records show that the 1922 Red Sox played at a .591 gait against New York—a figure that maintained against less powerful clubs might have been big enough to win a championship. And now Chance's team, on home soil, has started right at the Yankees where Hugh Duffy left off last fall.

From the time it is taking them to get going, the St. Louis Browns give little evidence of making the fine fight they did last season to overtake the leaders. When G. H. Sisler steps out in uniform, a sudden reversal will undoubtedly take place, if it is not then too late. The Chicago White Sox, with only two victories in nine starts, are belying many advance praises. Washington is staying up pretty well, but that team, with Philadelphia, will have its mettle tested before many days. Then a more definite settling of the clubs may be in order.

H. A. HARTFIEL'S HIT WINS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 20 (Special)—University of Minnesota baseball prospects improved yesterday when the Gopher team showed unexpected strength in downing its Northwestern University rivals, 10 to 9. The contest was marked by heavy hitting. A thrilling ninth-inning rally, in which the local players batted around for a total of five runs after trailing the Purple for eight innings, featured. After two hits, two bases on balls and two errors had scored three runs for Minnesota in the final frame, leaving the bases full with two out, H. A. Hartfiel '25, who pitched a steady game for the Maroon and Gold, won the game with a hard hit, his third of the day, scoring two runners. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Minnesota	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	10	14	4
Northwestern	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	9	7	3

Batteries—H. Hartfiel and F. Hartfiel, Palmer; Bengsten and Stegman. Umpire—J. A. Williams. Time—2h. 15m.

BARNES AND HUTCHISON WIN

RYE, N. Y., April 30—Jock Hutchison and J. M. Barnes yesterday defeated W. C. Hagen and Eugene Sarazen in a special 72-hole match for a purse offered by Sir Banley Cochrane, Irish sportsman. Hutchison and Barnes won by 6 points to 1 over their opponents, starting the day with a 3-point lead from Saturday's victory in a two-ball foursome.

Wright is Expected to Be Heard from

Pacific Coast Golfer's Past Showing Prompts This Confidence

NEW YORK, April 30 (By The Associated Press—F. J. Wright Jr. of Los Angeles, Cal., who held the Massachusetts junior and amateur championships when a member of the Albemarle Club at Newton, Mass., sprung into international prominence in 1921 when, as a member of the United States team invading England, he was the last American survivor in the British amateur tournament. His showing then has prompted confidence that he will be heard from again this season when, with other Americans now abroad for international play, he makes his second attempt at the British title, besides helping to defend the Walker Cup.

In the 1921 title contest in England, Wright forged steadily through the field while such noted team mates as F. D. Ouimet, R. T. Jones Jr. J. P. Guilford and Charles Evans Jr. fell by the wayside. He was eliminated in the sixth round before the semifinals by Bernard Darwin in a 19-hole match.

Wright has made his home in Los Angeles since early in 1922 and ranked high in various sectional and State tournaments on the Pacific coast. He has a semifinalist in the California State Ametur Tournament, losing to J. F. Neville, the champion, who is with this year's invading forces.

In the last Southern California open championship, Wright led the amateur contingent with a card of 299, eight strokes behind E. Loos, the winner. He and Neville were the only amateurs to defeat W. C. Hagen and J. H. Kirkwood, professional stars, during the Pacific coast tour of the latter pair early this year.

Wright's chances of victory in England are enhanced by the fact that he is an exceptionally fine match player. He plays boldly for the cup with his chip shots and long putts, and has the Vardon trick of getting backspin with his irons without gouging the turf.

Wright's brilliant playing in the East attracted attention before his stellar work in England in 1921. He was Massachusetts state champion when in his 'teens and was tied with R. T. Jones Jr. for the qualifying medal in the United States championship in 1920.

PRINCETON SCORES WIN OVER HARVARD

The Harvard varsity lacrosse 12 failed to impress against the strong Princeton varsity team at Soldier's Field, Cambridge, Saturday, the visitors overwhelming the Crimson team by 11 to 1.

A whirl-wind start was made in the first minute of play. G. W. Thomas '23 scooped the ball from the tip-off and rushed in on the Princeton goal, scoring the Crimson's only point. The lead was soon wiped out, however, for less than a minute later the Tigers had tied the score by the fast work of R. W. Farrell '25, first attack. Three more Tiger scores were made, and at the end of the first 30-minute period the score stood 4 to 1 in favor of the visitors. The second half was all in the Tiger's favor, and they brought their score from 4 to 11 before the end of the 30 minutes.

N. B. Marden '23, outside-home for the Tigers, was their star offensive player, scoring five of the team's 11 goals. Farrel and J. L. Buford '23 followed in scoring with two each. The attacking forces of Princeton were far superior to those of Harvard's Harvard's defensive work proved leaky, while that of the Tiger's was impenetrable. Capt. Francis Rouillard '23, point for the Crimson, was the losers' outstanding player, while A. F. Howard '25, second defense, and Capt. O. P. Alford '23, point, featured defensively for the victors. Howard was guard on the football team and Alford played center. The summary:

PRINCETON	HARVARD
Marden, oh	oh, Ehr, Watson, Lamox, K. Black
Dittmar, ih	ih, Lomax, Daggett
Farrell, Ellis, 1st a	1st a, Thomas
Sutherland, 2nd a	2nd a, Watson, Gallop
Buford, Hanna, 3rd a	3rd a, Norris, Welch, Crane
Wallace, Ellis, c	c, Merriam
Shackleford, Fyles, 3d	3d, Daggett, Welch
Ferguson, Howard, 2d	2d, Tobin, Crane, Greenman, Snedeker, Stevens
Owen, ld	ld, I. Black
Hubbell, cp	cp, Norton
Alford, p	p, Rouillard
Parris, g	g, Curtis

Score—Princeton University 11, Harvard University 1. Goals—Marden 5, Farrell 2, Buford 2, Dittmar, Wallace for Princeton; Thomas for Harvard. Referee—Woodhouse. Time—30m. halves.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Vernon	16	9	.640
Salt Lake	16	10	.600
Portland	15	11	.577
San Francisco	14	12	.538
Seattle	12	12	.500
Sacramento	12	14	.462
Oakland	9	17	.346
Los Angeles	8	16	.333

RESULTS SUNDAY

Sacramento 5, Vernon 2.
Vernon 2, Sacramento 1.
San Francisco 8, Seattle 2.
San Francisco 18, Seattle 2.
Salt Lake 4, Oakland 1.
Salt Lake 6, Oakland 3.
Portland 9, Los Angeles 5.
Portland 9, Los Angeles 2.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Portland 5, Los Angeles 3.
Vernon 12, Sacramento 8.
Seattle 9, San Francisco 4.
Oakland 5, Salt Lake 4.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Louisville	7	3	.700
Kansas City	5	3	.625
St. Paul	6	4	.600
Columbus	6	4	.600
Milwaukee	5	6	.455
Toledo	4	7	.364
Indianapolis	4	7	.364
Minneapolis	3	6	.333

RESULTS SATURDAY

Toledo 5, Indianapolis 1.
Kansas City 7, St. Paul 5.
Milwaukee 6, Minneapolis 5.
Louisville-Columbus—Rain.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Indianapolis 5, Toledo 4.
Kansas City 13, St. Paul 5.
Milwaukee 4, Minneapolis 0.
Columbus 5, Louisville 3.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1378.

RECORDS FALL AT THE DRAKE RELAYS

One World's, Three Intercollegiate and 10 Carnival Marks Established in Annual Meet

DES MOINES, Ia., April 29 (Special)—One world's record, three American intercollegiate records, and 10 Drake relay records, fell at the fourteenth annual Drake Relay Carnival here Saturday afternoon, when more than 1200 high schools, colleges, and universities competed on the track and the field for highest honors.

University of Illinois, in the quarter-mile relay, set a new world's record when the Illini negotiated the lap in 42.3s.

M. A. Angier '24, Illinois javelin thrower, broke his own American record at the Stadium Saturday when he heaved the javelin 203ft. 9½in., bettering his mark of a year ago by 1ft. The Illini also set a new American record in the half-mile relay by running the two laps in 1m. 27.5s.

J. W. Ray of the Illinois A. C., met R. B. Buker, also of the I. A. C., in a special one-mile match race and the former won in 4m. 15.5s., the fastest mile that has been run in the United States this year.

Teams from the University of Kansas and the University of Illinois seemed to carry off a larger number of honors than any other pair of colleges entered in the meet. Poor of the Kansas team high jumped 6ft. 4in. for first place. There were three other jumpers who tied for second place at 6ft. 2in.

This year, teams from the more distant schools, failed to show up as well as is usually the case. Last year Occidental and Centre Colleges came from their warmer climates and carried off honors in most every race they ran. This year, the University of Denver's lone entry, Platt, scored the only first place for a distant team. Frazier, of Baylor University, Texas, took third place in the 120-high hurdles. Approximately 10,000 spectators were on hand when Maj. J. L. Griffith started the first race Saturday. The summary:

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Towler, Minnesota; Crawford, Iowa, second; Frazier, Baylor, third. Time—15.2s.

Two-Mile University Relay—Won by Michigan (Roesser, Cushing, Hattendorf, Reinkle); Northwestern, second; Oregon Agricultural College, third. Time—7m. 57s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Irwin, Kansas State; Ayers, Illinois, second; Williams, Kansas State Normal, third. Time—9.8s.

One-Mile College Relay—Won by Butler (Northern, Ham, Carraway, Grey); Wabash, second; Western State Normal, third. Time—3m. 24.1s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Graham, Kansas, 22ft. 7in.; Blanchard, Washington, 22ft. 6½in., second; Hatch, Nebraska, 22ft. 4in.; Sweeney, Illinois, 22ft. 3in.

Discus Throw—Won by Platt, Denver, 138ft. 6¾in.; McMahon, Marquette, 135ft. ¾in., second; Auge, Haskell, 132ft. 4¼in., third; Schildhauer, Illinois, 129ft. 3in., fourth. (New record for Drake meet.)

One-Mile Special Race—Won by J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.; R. B. Buker, Illinois A. C., second. Time—4m. 15.5s.

Quarter-Mile University Relay—Won by Illinois; Nebraska, second; Notre Dame, third. Time—42.3s. (New world's record.)

Four-Mile University Relay—Won by Illinois (Hall, Scott, Wells, Marzulo); Wisconsin, second; Michigan, third. Time—18m. 13.3s.

Two-Mile College Relay—Won by Monmouth (C. Niblock, McAllister, F. Niblock, Congdon); Carleton, second; Cornell, third. Time 8m. 10.5s. (New Drake record.)

Half-Mile University Relay—Won by Illinois (Fitch, Sweet, Evans, Ayres); Iowa, second; Nebraska, third. Time—1m. 27.5s. (New American collegiate record.)

Pole Vault—Won by Brownell, Illinois, 12ft. 10in.; Prosser, Michigan, second, 12ft. 6in.; Rogers, Kansas, third, 12ft. 3in. (New record for Drake relays.)

Quarter-Mile Special Race—Won by Wolters, Iowa State College; Spink, Chicago Athletic Association, second; Donahue, Chicago Athletic Association, third. Time—49.8s.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Hartman, Nebraska, 44ft. 11in.; Vanorden, Michigan, 41ft. 10in.; Platt, Denver, 40ft. 2in.; Griggs, Butler, 39ft. 10½ in.

Half-Mile College Relay—Won by Wabash (Knee, Latsinger, Sweeney, Vanarsdel); Western State Normal, second; Butler, third. Time—1m. 31.6s.

Javelin Throw—Won by M. A. Angier, Illinois, 203ft. 9½in.; Lingenfelter, Drake, 180ft. 11½in.; Frieda, Chicago, 178ft. ½in.; Oberst, Notre Dame, 175ft. 6¼in. New American Intercollegiate record.)

Running High Jump—Won by Poor, Kansas, 6ft. 4in.; Dickson, Chicago, Turner, Nebraska, Smith of Michigan tied for second, 6ft. 2in.

One-Mile University Relay—Won by Iowa (Morrow, Nolt, Brookins, Wilson); Illinois, second; Notre Dame, third. Time—3m. 16.9s. (New Drake record.)

NEBRASKA EVENS SERIES

LINCOLN, Neb., April 28 (Special)—University of Nebraska baseball team defeated the University of Oklahoma team here today by a score of 4 to 3. This evened the series. Oklahoma taking the game yesterday. V. C. Lewellen '24 pitched a good game for Nebraska and also made a home run in the third inning and a single in the seventh. He kept Oklahoma's hits well scattered. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Nebraska	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	10	3
Oklahoma	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	2

Batteries—Lewellen and Petty; Johnson, Durkee and Groom. Umpire—Lee Sipe. Time—1h. 45m.

ANNAPOLIS LACROSSE VICTOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 30—The United States Military Academy lacrosse team defeated that of the University of Pennsylvania here Saturday, 5 to 1. The game was played during a heavy rainfall.

CORNELL WINS AT LACROSSE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 30—Cornell University defeated Yale University at lacrosse here Saturday, 2 to 1. The game was played on a muddy field.

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Ouimet Plays Good Golf in Downpour

Americans to Practice at Sandwich for Cup Tourney

RYE, Eng., April 29 (By The Associated Press)—English weather, which was at its worst today, prevented J. W. Sweetser, the United States amateur golf champion, and Miss Joyce Wethered, the British woman's champion, from playing their scheduled foursome against F. D. Ouimet, former American champion, and A. C. M. Croome, president of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society and one of England's oldest golfers.

Under the existing weather conditions the Americans played several friendly foursomes both in the morning and the early afternoon. Ouimet went out in 34 in the forenoon, a remarkable record under the conditions. He met with difficulty in returning and needed 40 for the last eight holes. His score was the lowest recorded for the day, however.

Tomorrow the Americans will go to Sandwich to accustom themselves to the links there before the opening of the St. George Cup tournament on Wednesday and Thursday.

DOUBLE VICTORY FOR NAVY CREWS

Rough Water Handicaps Time —Victors' Second Win

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 30—United States Naval Academy crew followers are pleased at the double victory gained over the Massachusetts Institute of Technology crews here Saturday, and are looking forward to a victorious season, having also defeated the University of Pennsylvania earlier in the season.

The Academy crew easily defeated the visitors both events. The races were rowed in a hard rain and on rough water, and the time was equally fair. The course for both races was the Henley distance of one mile and five-sixteenths. The Navy varsity led Tech by about seven lengths at the finish, its time being 8m. 9s. Tech's time was 8m. 45s.

The Navy second varsity defeated the Plebes by about three lengths, the latter leading. Tech's 150-pounders, who rowed a plucky race, by six lengths at the finish. The time was 7m. 54s., 8m. 6s., 8m. 35s.

Both the Navy second and Plebes crews bettered the time of the Navy varsity, while the visiting 150-pound crew did the same with its varsity. This is chiefly accounted for by the fact that conditions grew steadily worse as the afternoon progressed, the varsity race being rowed in much rougher water. The summary:

Naval Academy Varsity—Bow, Schieke; 2, Bell; 3, King; 4, Chillingworth; 5, Cuber; 6, Shanklin; 7, Walsh; stroke, Bolles. Average weight—177⅝; Coxswain—Gwinn, 115 pounds.

Second Varsity—Bow, Kirkpatrick; 2, Powell; 3, Freeman; 4, Moss; 5, Ambrose; 6, Clextoj; 7, Washburn; stroke, Kendall. Average weight—174¼; Coxswain—Field, 115 pounds.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Varsity—Bow, Gels; 2, McCannon; 3, Ames; 4, Valentine; 5, Thimm; 6, Gratwood; 7, Eaton, stroke—Brille, average weight 178; Coxswain—Keon, 112 pounds.

Hundred and Fifty Pound—Bow, Smith; 2, Taylor; 3, Goeble; 4, Rousseaux; 5, Butler; 6, Dunbar; 7, Dias; stroke, Evans. Average weight—149¾ pounds Coxswain—Reed, 110 pounds.

MICHIGAN WINS EASILY

ANN ARBOR, Mich. April 28 (Special)—University of Michigan won its second straight Intercollegiate Conference baseball victory here today by defeating the University of Wisconsin, 11 to 3. H. J. Liverance '23 pitched the entire game for Michigan, keeping the eight Badger hits well scattered. He was strong in the pinches and was given fine support. The Wolverine batters, aided by the unsteadiness of S. G. Johnson '23, had three big innings, scoring four runs in the first, three in the second and four more in the sixth. F. W. Radke '25 took up the pitching burden for the Cardinals in the seventh and held Michigan scoreless during the remainder of the game. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	4	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	x	11	9	2
Wisconsin	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Liverance and Blott; Johnson, Radke and Aschenbrener. Umpires—G. F. Green and L. W. Goeckel. Time—2h. 23m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	11	1	.917
Baltimore	8	4	.667
Toronto	6	6	.500
Jersey City	6	7	.462
Buffalo	6	7	.462
Newark	5	8	.385
Reading	4	8	.333
Syracuse	4	9	.308

RESULTS SATURDAY

Syracuse 8, Jersey 0.
Buffalo 6, Newark 5.
Rochester 12, Reading 6.
Baltimore 6, Toronto 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Jersey City 3, Buffalo 1 (first game); Buffalo 7, Jersey City 6, (second game).
Newark 5, Syracuse 2 (first game); Syracuse 16, Newark 4 (second game).
Toronto 5, Reading 3.
Rochester 11, Baltimore 5.

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Letters to the Editor

PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Turks and Armenia

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In an interview published recently in your columns a Turk remarked concerning Armenia that the Armenians had Erivan, and for them to want any of the rest of Armenia would be like the Irish in America wanting a part of America for themselves.

There is no analogy between the case of the Armenians in Armenia and the Irish in America. An analogy would be between the Turks in Armenia and Asia Minor and the Irish in America. But who ever heard of the Irish, capable as they are, wanting a part of America to dominate by themselves? It is not genius, but ignorance that develops overweening pride and arrogance. On the other hand, the barbarous, incapable, and ungifted Turk wants all of Armenia, to misgovern and massacre. The Turk can but supplant the age-old Armenian and Greek civilizations, as an English statesman recently said, "with a solitude and call it peace."

The fact that your contributor applies to himself various qualitative and complimentary epithets is irrelevant to the case, and but bears out the contention of historians that the Turkish race is incapable, under the best circumstances, of producing anything worth while.

Erivan, a part of Russian Armenia, is nominally free, but it is not large enough to support the Armenians of both Russian and Turkish Armenia. Even if it were, that would be no excuse to condone the massacre of 1,000,000 Armenians and the continued subjection of Turkish Armenia to Turkish barbarity. There is plenty of room in the Near East for all the Near East nations, and it is a monstrous injustice that the Armenians should be made homeless refugees. The Armenian genius requires all of Armenia; the Turks, whom no historian credits with productive capacity, will have more than they can do to populate and take care of Anatolia, and it is quite big enough for them.

It is time that the Turk got over the "whole hog or none" fetish. He is a stranger in Asia Minor, an intolerable, unspeakable interloper, having nothing in common with the civilization of the ancient Near East. And his willful misrepresentations in the American press and before American audiences is an affront to American intelligence.

JOSIAH SHARPLESS.
1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., April 13, 1923.

An Opinion on Vivisection

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to state in brief that I am absolutely opposed to vivisection of any kind whatsoever. I can see no good coming from vivisection either to the medical man, research worker, or to the public at large. I have followed the practice of veterinary medicine for nearly 20 years and have never had occasion to practice this vivisection in order to learn my work. It is unnecessary and inhumane.

F. A. MILLER, M. D. C.
126 Blossom Street, Fitchburg, Mass., April 4, 1923.

The California Budget

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have a great admiration for the Monitor as an absolutely clean paper, and have read your article printed on March 26 on the California budget with interest. However, those of us who are on the ground are, I think, better able to note the effect of the budget than others. As for myself I believe that the budget system is a needed innovation as much in state as in other corporations, and has come to stay, but the terms and manner of working the budget are what many object to. Those who do thus object to it do not go so far as to believe that it will wreck the State but do feel assured that it will cut down a large per cent of its phenomenal progress. To me, indeed, it appears like a vast reactionary conspiracy to cripple progressism and to help rapacious utility corporations to forget their great gains in profits and to avoid their just share in taxation, a shortsighted and boomerang policy only too often pursued by greedy capital, a placing of the dollar, that is to say, above the human being.

We shall run behind in our funds this biennial period at least $20,000,000 for education and state institutions. Why such a howl about state expense which all returns to the State while we pay many times as much in excess utility corporation profits. Politics answers the query. C. H. V. LEWIS.

State Senator Thirty-Eighth District California Legislature.
Sacramento, Cal., April 14, 1923.

BREAK EVEN IN DOUBLEHEADER

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 28 (Special)—After dropping the first game of a doubleheader with Kansas State Agricultural College by a score of 3 to 2, here today, the University of Kansas baseball nine showed a remarkable reversal in form and captured the second by a score of 16 to 3. The loss of the first game on the double program was due to an erorr in the first half of the ninth inning, which allowed the Aggies the lone run that broke a tie of two-all. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Aggies	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	3
Kansas	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Cunningham and Davidson; Bloomer and Frazier. Umpire—L. J. Quigley. Time—1h. 45m.

In the second game the home team held batting practice at the expense of the Aggies. It was a seven-inning game by agreement. J. M. Davis '25 pitched for Kansas and allowed the Aggies only one hit. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Kansas	0	0	3	0	8	5	x	16	15	2
Aggies	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2

Batteries—Davis and Frazier; Vohs, Conroy, and Davidson. Umpire—L. J. Quigley. Time—1h. 15m.

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STOKE TEAM ONLY MANAGES TO DRAW

Result Decides Another Important Problem in Football Race

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 30—Yet another of the burning problems connected with the race for the championship honors in the English Association Football League was decided Saturday, when Stoke managed only to draw with the first-division champion team—Liverpool—and is accordingly certain of relegation to the lower section whence it came last season.

Stokes' companion in misfortune is Oldham Athletic and these two teams, occupying penultimate and last position in the standing respectively, will, at the close of the campaign, change places with the winner and runnerup in division two. As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, Liverpool has won the league championship for the second time in succession, and interest at the top of the standing centers in the fight for second position between Sunderland and Huddersfield Town.

At this moment Sunderland, with 54 points, is four behind the leader and two in front of Huddersfield, but the last named has the better goal average and, as there is still one game to play, may ascend to second place at the last minute.

Contest for first and second places in the lower division is still keenly interesting. Leicester City and not the county are at present at the head, with totals of 51 points, a superior goal average giving the former precedence, and two points behind them comes West Ham United. The last named, although its hopes of winning the Football Association Cup were shattered Saturday, has played a game less than two teams above it and has therefore bright prospects of gaining either first or second place in the final standing.

At the other end of the second division table there is a keen fight to avoid relegation with the Wolverhampton Wanderers. The Wanderers are 8 points behind Rotherham County which, in its turn, is only a single point below Stockport County and Clapton Orient. Here is a pretty problem which can only be solved by next Saturday's games.

PADDOCK TRAINING FOR PARIS U. C. GAMES

PARIS, France, April 30 (By The Associated Press)—C. W. Paddock, the California sprinter, started training in earnest at Pershing Stadium yesterday to compete in the Paris University Club games next Sunday, notwithstanding the ruling of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to the contrary.

Paddock said yesterday that he found the running track in the Stadium very fast and that he expected to make better time in competition than he did at Antwerp.

Paddock is very popular with the French public, and the annnouncement that he would train in public brought several hundred spectators to the Stadium to see him work, notwithstanding the fact that he chose an early hour.

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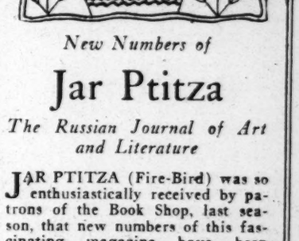
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SENTIMENT IN STOCK MARKET IS UNSETTLED

Oils and Sugars Are Weak Features of Today's Trading

Speculative sentiment was still unsettled at the opening of today's New York stock market. Inability or unwillingness to meet margin calls, combined with a resumption of bear operations in various sections of the list, imparted a heavy tone to most opening prices.

Selling pressure was most effective in certain oil, sugar, independent steel and railroad shares, but the initial declines, as a rule, were limited to fractions. Eastman Kodak dropped 2 points in reflection of governmental anti-trust proceedings against that concern.

Speculators for the decline increased their offerings as trading progressed and initial losses were well extended. Oils and sugars were the hardest hit, losses of 1 to 2 points having been recorded by General Asphalt, Cosden, Phillips Petroleum, Marland, American Sugar, Punta Alegre, Cuba Cane preferred, and Cuban-American. Eastman Kodak extended its loss to 3 points and Du Pont dropped 2¾. Losses of a point or more also were established by Crucible and Gulf State Steels, Davison Chemical, and Stewart-Warner Speedometer, the last named dropping 4¼ points.

Foreign exchanges opened firm. Demand sterling advanced ½ a cent to $4.63¾ and French francs advanced 1 point to 6.78 cents.

Prices Sag, Then Rally

Prices sagged steadily throughout the most of the list during the morning. Sugar and oil shares were susceptible to bear pressure, losses of one to two points being common.

Marking up of the call money renewal rates to 5¾ per cent, had a restraining effect, and there was little pool activity. American Locomotive, California Petroleum, Pittsburgh and West Virginia and Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred were among the few issues to successfully combat the downward trend of prices.

Market Street Railways second preferred gained 3, Canadian Pacific 2¾ and Houston Oil 2.

Active selling was in progress in all quarters in the afternoon. Representative railroad shares were hammered down between 1 and 2 points, while there was a considerable extension of the earlier declines among the industrials and specialties. Du Pont broke 5¼, Cuban Dominican Sugar preferred and Market Street Railways second preferred 4, and Cuban Cane Sugar preferred 3½ points.

Sugar Bonds Heavy

Heaviness of sugar, oil, and copper company liens featured the early trading in bonds today.

French bonds were slightly depressed, while the Mexican issues continued to improve. United States Government issues were reactionary, the losses ranging from 1-32 to 6-32 of a point. Marland Oil 8s, with warrants, dropped 2¾ points and the 7½s with warrants 2. Punta Alegre Sugar 7s were off 2½ points, Cerro de Pasco Copper 8s 1 and Chile Copper 7s 1½.

Railroad mortgages also were inclined to be heavy, New Haven 4s of 1956 losing 1½ and Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s each dropping nearly a point. Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s, certificates, were off a point.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
May	28.10	28.10	27.55	27.55	28.15
July	26.80	26.80	26.28	26.36	26.92
Oct.	24.05	24.15	23.57	23.82	24.30
Dec.	23.60	23.72	23.35	23.44	23.87
Jan.	23.40	23.45	23.17	23.17	23.62
March	23.35	23.35	23.22	23.33	23.73

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
May	14.74	14.78	14.44	14.50	14.94
July	14.50	14.52	14.23	14.30	14.71
Oct.	13.31	13.31	13.08	13.13	13.51
Dec.	12.96	12.96	12.75	12.75	13.11
Jan.	12.80	12.80	12.55	12.63	12.99
Mar.	12.62	12.65	12.48	12.48	12.83

Spots 15.38, down 8 points. Tone at close steady. Sales 6000 bales.

GERMAN BANK REPORT

BERLIN, April 30—The Bank of Germany weekly report (in marks, last 000 omitted) compares:

	This week	Last week
Coin	14,014,000	14,697,600
*Gold	919,900	1,004,800
Treas certificates	1,363,564,600	1,239,227,200
Bills	2,758,192,100	2,586,547,700
Treasury bills	5,819,667,300	5,400,994,800
Advances	9,178,700	6,412,600
Investments	1,491,600	1,425,700
Other assets	582,316,200	556,290,900
State deposits	6,096,052,700	5,837,964,900
Private deposits	430,182,500	424,782,700
Other liabilities	3,241,670,600	2,729,777,200
Bank rate	780,701,600	849,982,500
Loan bureau rts.	18%	12%
	126,000,000	

*With foreign issuing banks: this week, 164,300; last week, 184,400.

IRON COMPANIES MAY MERGE

LONDON, April 30—It is reported that there is a plan under consideration for the complete fusion of the main units of what is known as the Furness group of iron and steel concerns, which comprises the Cargo Fleet Iron Company, the Durham Steel Company and the Weardale Steel, Coal & Coke Company.

RAW SILKS AT NEW PEAK

NEW YORK, April 30—Raw silk is quoted at $9.75 to $9.85 for first grades, a new high price. Trading is light. The bulk of spring business in broad silks is over, and advance orders are being placed for autumn in good volume. Prices are higher in response to a rise in raw materials.

IDLE SHIP FIGURES

LONDON, April 30—Laid-up ship tonnage in the United Kingdom on April 1 totaled 546,555 tons, a decrease of 34.7 per cent from a year ago. This is the lowest return since December, 1920.

MUTUAL OIL'S YEAR

The Mutual Oil Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a net income of $3,272,452 after charges, depletion and depreciation, equal to $1.04 a share (par $5) on the outstanding $15,678,000 stock, compared with a surplus of $72,355 in the previous year.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Apr. 30	Last Apr. 28
Adams Ex	72	72	72	72	....
Air Reduction	68	68	67	67½	68
Ajax Rubber	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	13¼
Allied Chem	70¼	70⅝	69½	70	70⅝
Allied Chem pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	....
Allis Chalm	5¼	45⅝	44¼	44⅜	46
Am Ag Chem	4⅜	25	24½	24⅜	25
Am Ag Ch pf	46¼	45⅝	46¼	46¼	46¼
Am Beet Sug	42½	42½	42	42	....
Am Bosch	48	48⅛	47½	47½	48⅛
Am Brakr Sh	78	78	77¼	77¼	....
*Am Can		14⅝	92¼	92¼	95¼
Am Car F			1/4	1/4	177½
Am Chain A			23½	23½	24
Am Chicle			95½	95½	9¼
Am Cot Oil	10	10⅝	10½	10⅝	11
Am Cot Oil pf	22	22	22	22	22½
Am Express	121	121	120	120	....
Am Hide & L	11	11	10¾	10¾	....
Am Ice	104	104	103	103	....
Am Ice pf	84	84	83	83	....
Am Inter Corp	28	28	26¾	26¾	28
Am La France	12	12	12	12	....
Am Loco	134⅜	134⅜	132½	132½	133¾
Am Metals	48¼	48⅛	47½	47½	48
Am Radiator	85¼	8 ¾	85¼	85¼	86
Am Ship & C	15	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	15
Am Sm & R	62¾	6.3⅝	61¾	61¾	62¾
Am Smelt pf	99	99	99	99	99½
Am Steel Fdys	39	39	38	38½	39
Am Sugar	79	79	78	78	....
Am Sum pf	106	106	106	106	105½
Am Tel & Tel	123	123	122⅝	122⅝	123
Am W W & E	41¾	41¾	41¼	41¼	42¼
Am W W 6% pf	61	61	60	60	62
AWW&E 7% pf	91	91¾	91	91¼	91¾
Am Woolen	96	96¼	95	95	96¼
Am Woolen rts	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
Am W Pap pf	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	....
Am Zinc	15¼	15¼	15	15	....
Am Zinc pf	51⅞	51⅞	51	51	51¾
Anaconda	48	48¾	47¼	47¼	47¾
Assoc Dry Gds	77¾	77¾	76	76	79
Asso DG 1st pf	83¾	83⅝	81⅝	83⅝	....
Asso Oil	110¼	110¼	108	108	....
Arnold Con	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	....
Atl Co Line	115¾	116	115	115	116¾
Atl Fruit	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	....
Atchison	101⅞	102	100⅝	100⅝	101⅞
Atchison pf	88	88	87½	87½	89
Atl G & W I	23½	23½	22½	23	23½
Atl Refining	126	126	124½	125	....
Austin Nich	28¼	28¼	28½	28½	28¼
Auto Knitter	27¾	27¾	27	27	27¾
Auto Sales	3	3	3	3	....
Baldwin	137½	137½	135¾	135¾	137⅞
Balt & Ohio	51⅜	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
Barnet Lea	49½	50	49	49	51
Barnsdall A	21	21	20⅜	20⅝	21
Barnsdall B	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½
Batoplias Min	¾	¾	¾	¾	....
Beechnut Pack	72¾	72¼	70	70	....
Beth Steel	63⅛	63½	62⅝	62⅝	63½
Bklyn Edison	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
B R T	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	....
B R T ctf	3	3	3	3	....
Brown Shoe	61	61	60	60	62¼
Burns Bros B	36⅝	36¾	36¾	36¾	....
Butte Cop & Z	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	....
Butte & Sup	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	....
Butterick	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17¾
Caddo Cen Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....
Callahan Min	8½	8½	8½	8½	6
Cal Pack	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	....
Cal Petrol	12¾	9 ¾	91¾	92	92½
Cal Petrol pf	101	101	101	101	101½
Cal & Ariz	57⅞	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	....
Can Pac	154½	154½	1.0⅝	150½	154¼
Cent Leather	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼	3⅜
Cent Leath pf	73	73	25¾	73	73½
Century Rib	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	....
Cerro de Pasco	45¾	45¼	44	44	45¼
Chandler Mot	67⅞	67⅞	66¾	67	67¾
Ches & Ohio	68⅝	68⅝	68	68	69
Ches & Ohio pf	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	....
C & E Ill new	34	34	33	34	....
Chi Gt West	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	....
C M & St P	22¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	23
C M & St P pf	3.⅜	3.⅜	3.¼	3.¼	39¾
C R I & Pac	32⅜	32⅜	31¾	31¾	32¼
C S P M&O pf	99	99	99	99	....
Chi & N W	80½	80½	80	80	80¾
Chi Pneu T	82¼	12¾	10½	10½	....
Chile Copper	26⅞	27⅛	26¾	27	27
Chino Copper	26½	26½	26½	26¼	26¾
C C C & St L	85	85	85	85	....
Cluett Pea	70	70	68¾	68¾	70
Col Fuel	33¾	33¾	31½	31½	33½
*Col Gas	107⅜	107⅜	106½	107	109
Col Graph	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Col Graph pf	7½	7½	6½	6½	....
Col South	37¼	37¼	37	37	....
Comp-Tab-Rec	77¾	77¾	77½	77½	....
Comp T R rts	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
Con Gas	67¼	67¼	66	66¾	67¼
Consol Textile	11½	11¾	10	10¾	.1
Cont Can	46½	4⅜	5⅜	45⅜	46⅜
Cont Ins	98	98	98	98	....
Cont Motors	9¾	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
Corn Products	132	132	1.0¼	130¾	132½
Corn Prod pf	117	117	117	117	117
Cosden Co	50⅜	50⅝	49½	49½	.1
Crucible	77¾	78	76½	76¾	78
Cuba Cane	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	16⅜
Cuba C S pf	59¼	59¼	56¼	57¼	60⅜
Cuban Am Sug	4⅛	4 ⅜	3⅜	3½	5¾
Cuban D Sug	8½	8½	8½	8½	9
Cuban D Sug pf	47½	47½	46	46	50½
Cuyamel Fru	67¾	68	64⅝	65¾	68¼
Davison Chem	30½	30½	30⅛	30⅛	....
Del & Hudson	112¾	112⅝	112¼	112¼	112½
Del Lac & W	118½	117½	118½	118½	....
Detroit Edison	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	....
Dome Mines	40¼	40¼	40½	40½	39¾
Dupont Co	146⅞	147	142	145¾	147¾
East Kodak	109¾	109¾	108	108	110½
Elk Horn Coal	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
El Stor Bat	63¾	63¾	62½	62½	63¼
End Johnson	71	71	71	71	71¾
Erie	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¾
Erie 1st pf	18	18	17¾	17¾	....
Fairbanks	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	....
Famous Play	85	85¾	84½	84½	....
Fifth Ave Bus	9¼	9¼	9	9	9¼
Fisher Body	164⅞	164¾	164¾	164¾	165
Fisher Body rts	16½	1.⅝	16¼	16¼	16½
Fleischmann	45¾	45½	44⅜	44⅜	45¾
Foundation Co	70½	70½	69	69	71½
Freeport Tex	17	17	16	16⅜	17
Gardner Mot	14	14	13¾	13¾	....
Gen Am Tk Car	60¼	60¼	60	60	59¾
Gen Asphalt	42½	43⅜	42	42	43⅜
Gen Asphalt pf	75	75	75	75	75
Gen Electric	177½	177½	177½	177½	177¾
Gen Elec Spec	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	11¾
Gen Motors	17¾	17¾	16⅝	16⅝	17¾
Gen Motors 6%	87⅜	87½	87	87	87½
Gen Motors 7%	102¾	103	102¾	102⅞	103
Gimbel Bros	47⅜	47⅜	47	47	47¾
Glidden Co	9	9½	9¼	9½	....
Goldwyn Pict	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Goodrich	56	56	56	56	56
Goodrich pf	90	90	90	90	....
Goodyear pr pf	7	7	7	7	....
Goodyear pf	60¾	60¾	60½	60	963/4
Granby	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	61¾
Great Nor Ore	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	....
Great Nor pf	73	73	72½	72½	73⅜
Greene-Can	27¾	27¼	25⅞	2 ⅞	....
Guantanamo S	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	10
Gulf M&N pf	53¾	54	53¾	54	53
Gulf Steel	94½	94½	92	92	95
Habirshaw El	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
Hartman Corp	88	88½	88	88½	88½
Hayes Wheel	42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	42¾
Homestake	67½	67½	67½	67½	....
Houston Oil	59½	59¾	57	57½	59¼
Hudson Motor	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	.8
Illinois Cent	113¾	113¾	113	113	....
Indiahoma Ref	12	12	11¾	11½	12¾
Indian Ref	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
Int Comb Eng	25	25	25	25	25½
Int Cement	40½	40⅝	40½	40⅝	....
Inter Harv pf	111	111	111	111	....
Inter M Mar	8	8	8	8	9
Inter M M pf	34½	35	34½	35	35
Inter Nickel	14¾	14½	14	14	14½
Inter Paper	46	46	45½	45½	46¾
Inter R T	18½	18½	18¾	18¼	19
Int Tel & Tel	69½	69¾	69	69	69¾
Invincible Oil	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
Inspiration	37¾	37¾	37	37	37¾
Intertype	30½	30½	30½	30½	....
Iron Products	52½	53¼	52	52	53½
Int Shoe pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116½
Island O & Tr	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
Kan City So	21	21	20¾	20¾	....
Kan City So pf	53	53	53	53	....
Kan & Gulf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
Kayser J	36	36	35	35	36
Kinney Co	51	51	51	51	....
Kelly Spring	57½	57⅝	56	56	57½
Kennecott	37½	38¾	38	38	39
Keystone Tire	9¾	9⅞	9	9	9¾
Lake E&W	30	30	30	30	....
Lehigh Valley	64	64	63¾	63½	63¾
Lee Rubber	28¾	27¾	28½	28½	29¾
Lima Loco	70¾	71¾	70	70	71
Loews Inc	18	18	17	18	18
Loft Inc	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼	8
Louis & Nash	141¾	141¾	141¼	141¾	141¾
Mackay Cos pf	67½	67½	67½	67¾	....
Mack Truck	86½	86⅝	84⅝	86⅝	88
Macy & Co	66¾	66¾	66	66	....
Magma Copper	33¾	33¾	33	33	33½
Mallinson	35½	5¾	5	5	35½
Manati Sugar	69½	69½	68¾	68¾	70⅝
Man Shirt Co	47½	48	47	47	47¾
Mkt St Ry	13½	13½	12½	12½	....
Mkt St Ry pr	74	74	74	74	....
Mtk S Ry 2d pf	35½	35½	34	34	....
Marland Oil	48	48⅛	47⅜	47½	48⅛
Martin Parry	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	35½
Max Mot A	55½	55½	54	54	55¾
Max Mot B	19	19	18½	18½	1.¼
McIntyre Por	18¾	18¾	18	18	....
Mex Seaboard	17⅜	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Mex Sea B ctf	16½	16¾	16½	16½	16½
Miami	29¼	25¾	28¾	28⅞	29¼
Mid States Oil	13¾	11¾	11	11	11¾
Midvale	31⅜	31⅜	31½	31½	31¾
M K & T new	13	13½	12¼	12¾	....
M K&T pf new	36⅜	36	6½	36½	37
Mo Pacific	15⅞	16	15½	15¾	15¾
Mo Pacific pf	41	41	41	41	42
Mont-Ward	24½	24½	24¼	23⅞	24⅜
Mont Power	67½	67⅞	67½	67½	67½
Moon Motor	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝	27⅜
Mother Lode C	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
Nash Motors	106½	106½	106½	106½	106⅞
Nat Biscuit	40	40⅛	40	40	40
Nat Clo & S	59½	59½	59½	59½	....
Nat Dept Strs	40	40	39	39	....
Nat Dept 1 pf	95	95	95	95	....
Nat En & St	68½	68½	68	68¼	....
Nat Lead	126⅜	126⅜	126⅛	126⅜	....
N Ry of M 2d pf	4	4	4	4	....
Nevada Cons	14½	14½	14⅜	14½	14½
N O T & Mex	99	99	97¾	97¾	99
N Y Air Brake	40	40	39	39	39½
N Y Air Bk A	50½	50½	50½	50½	....
N Y Central	93¼	93½	93	93	93¼
N Y Dock	24	24½	24	24	23½
N Y N H & H	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
N Y O & W	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	....
*Norf & West	109½	109½	109½	109½	....
North America	23	23	22¾	22¾	23½
North Amer pf	45	45	45	45	....
Northern Pac	74¼	74¼	72¾	72¾	74¼
Okla Pr & Rf	2½	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾
Ontario Silver	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
Onxy Hosiery	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¾
Orpheum Cir	21¾	4 1¾	20¼	20¼	20½
Orpheum Cir pf	92¾	93	92¾	93	93
Otis Elevator	130½	130½	130½	130½	131
Otis Steel	11¼	11¼	11	11	11¾
Otis Steel pf	64	64	64	64	....
Owens Bottle	46½	46½	45	45	47
Pac Dev Co	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	1
Pac Gas & El	77½	77½	77	77	78
Pacific Oil	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	39
Packard	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14½
Pan-Am Petrol	72	72½	71⅜	71⅞	72¾
Pan-Am Pet B	67⅜	68½	67¼	67½	67⅞
Penn Coal	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Pennsylvania	45¾	45¾	45½	45½	45¾
Penn Seaboard	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5
Peoples Gas	88⅞	88⅞	88¼	88¼	89
Pere Marq	40	40	39¾	39¾	40⅜
Phila Co	46¼	46½	46¼	46½	....
Phillips Pet	58	58⅜	57	57	59
Phillips-Jones	60	60	60	60	....
Pierce-Arrow	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Pierce-A ppf	66½	66½	66¼	66½	....
Pierce Oil	4	4½	4	4½	4¾
Pierce Oil pf	31	31	31	31	....
Pitts Coal pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	....
Pitts & W Va	41¾	41¾	40½	40½	40¾
Pts & W Va pf	88	88	87	88	....
Postum Cer	119	119	117¾	117¾	....
Pr Steel Car	66	66	66	66	66¾
Prod & Ref	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	48⅜
Pub Ser Cor	97½	97½	97½	97½	....
*Pullman	123	123	123	123	126
Punta Sugar	65¼	65¼	63½	65	65½
Pure Oil	26¼	26¼	25½	25¾	26¼
Rand Mines	32½	32½	32½	32½	31½
Rap Tr wi	10⅞	16¼	16⅞	16⅞	17
Rap Tr pf wi	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45⅝
Ray Consol	15	15	14¾	14¾	15
Reading	76½	6½	75½	75½	76½
Remingtn Typ	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	44⅜
Replogle Steel	24¾	24½	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝
Rep I & Steel	61	61¼	60⅝	60⅝	61⅜
Rep I & Steel pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	95¼
Reynolds Spr	27	27	26¾	26¾	27
Royal Dutch	49¾	49¾	49	49	49¾
St Joseph Lead	20	20	19½	19½	....
St L S F	23½	23½	23	23	23
St L & S W	31½	31½	31½	31½	32
St L & S W pf	58½	58½	58	58	58¾
Seabd A L	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	....
Seneca Cop	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾
Sears-Roebuck	86	86	85	85	86¾
Shatt Ariz Cop	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	....
Shell Union O	17½	17½	17	17	17¾
Simms Pet Co	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	12¾
Sinclair	24¾	2.⅝	2⅜	2⅜	3
Sinclair pf	97	97	97	97	97½
Skelley (new)	27¾	27¾	26½	26½	26⅞
Sloss-Sheffield	57	57¾	57	57	58
Sou Pacific	90¾	90⅝	8 ⅜	8 ⅜	0½
So P R Sug	59	59	56¾	56¾	59½
Southern Ry	33¼	33¼	33¼	2¾	33¾
South Ry pf	67	67	67	67	....
Spicer Mfg	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜	22
Spicer Mfg pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	....
S O of Cal	52	52	51¾	52	51¾
S O of N J	38	38	37¾	37¾	37⅞
S O of N J pf	117	117	116⅞	116⅞	117
Steel & Tube pf	96½	96½	96	96	....
Stern Bros pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	....
*Stewart-Warn	117½	117½	114	113¾	120¾
Studebaker	122	122	120⅝	120⅝	121⅜
Stromberg Carb	84½	84½	83½	83½	84⅞
Submarine Bt	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12½	13
Superior Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Tenn Copper	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
Texas Co	47¾	47¾	47	47	47½
Tex Gulf Sulp	62¾	62¾	61¾	61¾	62½
Tex Pac C & O	18¾	18¾	17¾	17¾	18½
Tex & Pac	24¾	24¾	24	24	25
Third Ave	15¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	....
Timken	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Transcon Oil	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½
Tran & Wms	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	....
Un Bag & P	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76
Union Pac	137	137	13.⅛	136½	137¾
Union Pac pf	72	72	72	72	....
Un Alloy Steel	36½	36½	36	36	....
Un Tank Car	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	....
Un Tank C pf	109½	109½	109½	10.½	109¾
United Fruit	170	170	170	1.0	172
Un Ry I Co	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾
Un Ry I Co pf	37¾	37¾	35	35	37¾
U S C I P	29	29	29	29	30¾
U S Express	4	4	4	4	....
U S Hoffman	18½	18½	18½	18½	....
U S In Alcohol	64½	64½	63¾	63¾	64⅝
U S R & Imp	101½	101½	100¾	100½	101¾
U S R & I pf wi	106½	106½	105⅜	1.5¾	106½
U S Rubber	60	60	58⅝	5.⅜	60⅝
U S Rub 1st pf	102	102	101½	101½	102½
U S Sm & Ref	34	34	34	34	....
U S Steel	105	105½	104½	105½	105
*U S Steel pf	118	118¾	118	118¾	119¾
Utah Copper	67⅛	67⅛	66	66	68
Utah Securities	20	20	20	20	19¾
Vanadium	37½	3.⅜	35⅝	35⅜	37½
Vir C Chem	14⅞	4⅞	13¾	1.¾	13¾
Vir C Chem pf	41⅜	41⅜	39	39	41½
Vivaudou	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	....
Wabash	9½	9½	9½	9½	....
Wabash pf A	30	30⅜	29¾	29¾	30⅜
Wes Elec pf	112	112	112	112	112
West Penn Co	48½	48½	48	48	48
Wes Maryland	11¾	11¾	11	11	12
Wes Md 2d pf	24	24	24	24	24½
Western Pac	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	....
W Pacific pf	57¾	5.¾	57¾	57¾	....
*West Air B	8.½	8.½	86	86½	....
Westinghouse	57	57

STEEL TRADE PROSPERITY IS UNABATED

Entire Industry Is Now Working at 93 Per Cent of Capacity

NEW YORK, April 30 (Special)—Affairs in the steel industry are running more smoothly and satisfactorily than in many years. There are no strikes of any consequence, either of steel workers, railroad employees or coal miners. The car situation is more ample with less drastic embargoes on the roads. There are no serious shortages of any raw materials.

Production continues to expand despite the labor shortage, the entire industry working at about 93 per cent of capacity, a gain of 1 per cent in a fortnight.

The behavior of steel prices is more normal—contract prices are rising gradually but the fancy premium prices, which are the symptom of an uncertain market, are gradually being lowered. Raw materials, particularly coke and iron and steel scrap, continue to go lower which will reduce the costs of steel making.

Bethlehem's Position

It is true that the financial statement of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the first quarter showed a failure to earn dividends, although it was reported that in March such dividends were earned, which means that during the second quarter substantial profits should be shown. It will be remembered that the United States Steel Corporation earned dividends during first quarter, but that organization supposedly makes steel $3 a ton cheaper than the independent steel companies.

It is generally agreed that fresh steel buying has fallen off, but it is believed that when mills get caught up on orders already taken more orders will be placed to keep the present rate of operations throughout all of 1923 and possibly the first half of 1924.

The most conspicuous decline in buying is in fabricated structural steel, although this is natural for this season of the year. The fact that mills cannot make prompt deliveries and that labor troubles are threatened in some building trades are also partly responsible for the falling off.

One outstanding project on which figures have already been asked is the bridge over Newark Bay for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the first section of which calls for 22,000 tons. The total structure will require about 50,000 tons.

Proving the shortage of steel mill labor was the statement of Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to the effect that his plants were employing 1000 Mexican workmen who are working side by side with the Americans. It has been mentioned before that Negroes have been brought north to work in the mills.

The fact that steel production is increasing in the face of the leaving of many mill hands for outdoor pursuits would indicate that the industry will not be much affected by labor shortage. Before many months the laborers will be leaving the outdoor occupations to return to the mills.

Price Trend Upward

That contract prices for steel are rising is indicated by the advance of the composite steel price to 2.824 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, compared with 2.810 cents for the previous three weeks.

The United States Steel Corporation has announced thrid quarter prices on sheets and tin plate, which are $7 or $8 a ton higher than second quarter in the case of sheets and $11 a ton higher for tin plate. The new prices are 3 cents a pound for blue-annealed sheets, 3.85 cents for black and 5 cents for galvanized.

Tin plate sells at $5.50 a box base, compared with $4.95 for the second quarter. Usually the United States Steel Corporation announces tin plate prices for the full half of the year but decided to confine it to only third quarter this time because of the uncertainty of future costs.

The ferro-alloys containing manganese are rising most drastically. British makers of ferro-manganese advanced quotations another $5 a ton to $125, Atlantic seaboard, a rise of $10 in the last two weeks.

A year ago the price was only half that of today, the new tariff having added $33 a ton. Manganese ore has been marked up 3 cents a unit the last week to 48 cents. There is one current inquiry for 60,000 tons of Caucasian manganese ore. Spiegeleisen, another manganese alloy, is nominally quoted at $60 a ton, with some holding out for $65, the price having been $40 a ton a fortnight ago.

Coke Prices Decline

Coke prices have been receding so rapidly that operators in the Connellsville district are beginning to curb production, the week ended April 21 having shown the first decline in production since February. Furnace coke can now be had at $6 a ton, Connellsville, and foundry coke at $7.

Iron and steel scraps have been falling on an average of 75 cents a week for the past six weeks. Heavy melting steel brings $22, delivered, to eastern Pennsylvania plants, compared with $26 a month ago.

Pig iron has been more quiet than for many months, but prices are unyielding except in the Buffalo district where a 50 cent decline has brought the base figure to $29 a ton, furnace.

A little resale iron has been offered in eastern Pennsylvania at $1 a ton under the regular market, which is regarded as $31 base.

Among the busiest people in steel circles are the jobbers who are able to furnish prompt steel when the mills cannot. Jobbers have been working days, nights, and Sundays to handle the orders turned into them. One railroad car builder recently bought 2500 tons of steel from a warehouse, which quantity in one order at the high warehouse prices has never been reached before.

There has been no improvement in the non-ferrous metals. Copper and zinc have been the weakest. Practically no copper has been sold above 16¾ cents a pound, delivered, to the Connecticut Valley, which is a recession of ¾ cent a pound from the peak price of late March. There is practically no buying either here or abroad.

The copper producers hold nominally to 17 cents a pound, it being the so-called custom smelters and outside interests who have been doing business at the lower figure. It is believed that consumers overbought during the last buying movement and because of labor shortage and other difficulties have not used what they expected to during April.

However, the majority of copper sellers remain bullish and believe that the next buying movement will carry the price higher than the previous peak of 17½ cents a pound.

Copper consumption continues heavy and new uses are constantly found for the metal.

Zinc Also Drops

Zinc prices dropped $3 a ton last week on top of a $6 fall the week before. The metal can now be had at 6.95 cents a pound, East St. Louis, for prompt material and somewhat lower for future shipments.

It had been expected that Great Britain would be buying 5000 tons of American zinc monthly, but this has not taken place, as the output on the Continent is increasing rapidly and consumption there has not kept pace. Zinc is now one cent a pound lower than a month ago.

Tin closed the week ⅛ cent a pound higher than a week before, being now sold at 44½c. A bullish factor was the prediction that shipments of Straits tin to the United States in April will total only 4000 tons, which is only two-thirds of normal.

Another bullish factor has been the rumors that two tin refiners in the United States would soon close down because it can be refined more cheaply abroad.

Lead is unchanged at 8 cents a pound at New York, although slightly lower at East St. Louis, where it is quoted at 7.75 cents a pound.

Foreign lead is still offered here slightly under the domestic market.

HEAVY STEEL AND PIG IRON OUTPUT WELL MAINTAINED

PITTSBURGH, April 30—Steel mills must make a greater effort than a month or two ago to maintain working forces, but they are succeeding, and production is as heavy as formerly. The difficulty increases progressively from raw materials to finished product. Production of coal and coke is ample, as testified by markets in these lines.

Pig iron production is at a record rate, and many furnaces are doing better individually than ever before. Steel ingot production is more difficult; while steel rolling presents difficulties, and some finishing departments are rather poorly manned.

Considering the rate of production, and allowing for exports, shipments of steel to domestic buyers are running about 60 per cent above the average in 1912 and 1913, the two biggest tonnage years before the war. With an increase of about 10 per cent in population, the country must work very hard to consume such an amount of steel. The bald fact is that it is not yet proved that it will succeed in doing so. One must wait and see.

WILLYS CORPORATION CREDITORS RECEIVE 21 PER CENT MORE

Willys Corporation creditors have received another payment of 21 per cent of their claims, bringing the total to date to 78 per cent. Total unpaid and allowed claims have been reduced to $3,420,773. Unadjudicated claims and federal taxes are $2,241,000. Claims allowed and unpaid originally totaled $14,478,700 and unadjudicated claims $2,948,000.

On March 20, receivers had cash amounting to $3,615,000. The 21 per cent payment totals $3,040,527.

In addition to cash March 20, there were included in assets, $750,000 Willys-Overland Company notes and securities appraised at $7,751,000. Listed as liabilities were: Federal taxes, $1,014,000; claims, adjudicated and unadjudicated, $7,688,000; interest, $700,000. Equity for the 150,000 shares 614,000 before taking account of expenditure for reorganization purposes, court expenses, and carrying charges.

AUTO PRODUCTION IN MARCH REACHES NEW HIGH RECORD

CHICAGO, April 30—Automobile production in March was greater than in any previous month, according to the monthly review of the Seventh Federal Reserve Bank.

Passenger car production, the statement said, exceeded the previous high record of June, 1922, by 57,000, or 22 per cent, and combined passenger car and truck production for the first three months of this year exceeded the production for the first five months of last year.

VIVAUDOU, INC. YEAR'S EARNINGS

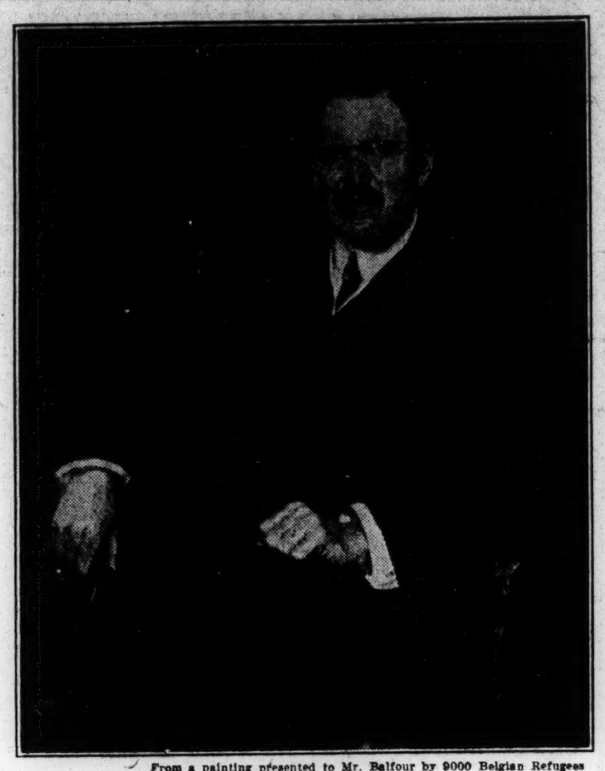
Vivaudou, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net profits of $592,947 after charges and depreciation but before taxes. The income account follows:

Gross sales, $4,602,303; cost of sales, $2,489,468; expenses, $1,407,050; net earnings, $705,785; other income, $44,529; total income, $750,314; interest, discount, etc., $157,367, net profit, $592,947.

SOLE LEATHER OUTPUT GREATER

Production of sole leather in the United States in March was 3,396,108 backs, bends, and sides, compared with 2,898,080 in February, and 3,078,064 in March, 1922. Belting butts produced were 138,539, compared with 116,923 in February and 72,982 a year ago.

The production of offal for sole and belting was 23,655,496 pounds, compared with 22,165,118 in February, and 18,882,302 a year ago.



From a painting presented to Mr. Balfour by 9000 Belgian Refugees

Mr. Arthur Balfour

MR. ARTHUR BALFOUR, chairman of Messrs. Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd., the well-known Sheffield steel makers, is one of those men who believe that the way to run a successful business is to trust the people round him, while keeping a general supervision on what is going on. Mr. Balfour controls a huge organization with branches or subsidiaries all over the world, but he finds time to devote himself to public work and the needs of industry as well.

Mr. Balfour spent a considerable time in 1921 and 1922 visiting America to set before the American public facts in connection with the steel trade. In the former year he headed a deputation from the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce in connection with the Fordney Tariff and was accorded a public hearing before the Senate Finance Committee. In 1922 he spoke at Washington before a meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, putting before them the views of British manufacturers on the economic reconstruction of Europe after the war.

Mr. Balfour also has close connections with Italy, France and Switzerland, and during the war his influence in each of these countries was of great use to the British Government in helping to smooth out difficulties which had arisen over the question of trade. He is Danish Vice-Consul at Sheffield, a post he has held since 1899.

Since 1915 he has been Consul for Belgium and as such was responsible for the care of the 9000 Belgian refugees who came to his consular district during the war. As a mark of gratitude for his work on their behalf these refugees afterward presented him with a portrait by the well-known Belgian artist, M. Andre Cluysenaar, a copy of which is reproduced on this page.

Prior to traveling round the world in 1892 to find out the requirements of the various overseas markets in regard to the high-class steel and tool trade, he spent four years at a car-wheel works in Buffalo, where he gained a good insight into American commercial methods. Recently he established a subsidiary company—the Arthur Balfour Steel Company, Inc., at Boston, Mass.

Mr. Balfour is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, and he was deputy president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce for 1922. Both during and since the war he has served on numerous royal commissions dealing with matters of interest to the British trading community.

RESERVE BOARD ADVISES CAUTION

Says Credit Extended to Date Justified by Output of Goods —More Rediscounting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 30—Although the growth in production of goods in the United States since the middle of 1921 is declared by the Federal Reserve Board to "indicate a rate of industrial recovery almost without parallel in American business, and general conditions are said to be on a sound basis, the review issued today by the board carries a tone of caution to business men against dangerous speculative activities.

The increases in production and employment have thus far economically justified the increase in the total volume of credit, in the view of the board, and it is pointed out that credit extension does not result in overexpansion so long as the additional credit yields proportionate results in the larger production and marketing of goods and is not used to bid up prices and hoard goods. Goods were said to be moving freely from producers to consumers.

In the opinion of the board the trend of credit indicates that before long, banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System will be doing more rediscounting with the federal reserve banks, because of reduced imports of gold and limitation of their borrowing ability.

This message is given by the board to bankers and business men:

"The present lending capacity of the country's banking system, in view of the great growth of the reserves at the reserve banks, is now far in excess of the credit needs of the country's productive capacity. In such a situation it is the available supplies of labor and equipment and not the potential supply of credit that in the end must fix the limit which may be attained by aggregate national production. As these limits are approached credit policy must be increasingly influenced by careful consideration of the continued effectiveness of further additions to the total volume of credit in contributing to increasing productivity."

In comparing conditions today with those faced at the period of overexpansion and speculation in 1920, the board finds a number of favorable factors which indicate that activities, at least to the present time, are on a sound basis." The present volume of currency, it says, is much less than in 1920, even though production, trade, employment and member bank credit is now at or near 1920 levels. On April 1, 1923, for instance, the total volume of money in circulation was nearly $1,000,000,000 less than at its peak in November, 1920, and more than $600,000,000 less than on the corresponding date for 1920.

HOUSEWIVES HOLD WHIP HAND AGAIN ON SUGAR PRICES

NEW YORK, April 30—Raw sugar futures declined 20 to 42 points at the opening of today's sugar market, while refined granulated sugars were offered 10 points lower, with the wholesale price ranging from 10 to 10.15 cents a pound.

Futures prices generally are about 90 points lower than the highest prices this season.

The sharp break in prices was attributed by brokers in part to the housewives' boycott and in part to the uncertainty as to the outcome this afternoon of the Government's application for a temporary injunction to restrain trading in raw sugar futures unless backed by actual ownership or control of the commodity.

Spot raws were offered today at prices lower than the closing quotations Saturday. There were no buyers and little interest was shown in the offerings by the refiners.

NEW YORK, April 30—The American Sugar Refining Company has reduced the price of refined sugar 10 points to 10.15 cents.

Arbuckle Brothers have reduced the price of refined sugar 10 points to 10 cents for shipments on or before May 20.

FEDERAL TRUCK'S AFFAIRS

DETROIT, April 30—Shipments of the Federal Motor Truck Company for the first quarter of 1923 were 904 vehicles compared with 424 for the corresponding quarter of 1922, an increase of 115 per cent. Gross earnings for the first quarter this year was $1,876,015, compared with $857,170, an increase of 120 per cent. Orders totaled 1182 compared with 503, an increase of 135 per cent.

GEARY, MEIGS & CO. INVESTMENT BONDS
California-Commercial Union Bldg.
Tel. Garfield 3450 SAN FRANCISCO
Members San Francisco Stock Exchange

ILLINOIS MAY SOON HAVE NEW BANKING LAWS

Greater Protection for Depositors Planned—Bill Before Legislature Opposed

CHICAGO, April 30 (Special)—The movement to provide greater safeguards for the depositor with money in the savings banks, which is an outgrowth of four recent cases of shortage due to mismanagement among outlying institutions of this city, has reached the stage of definite recommendations for legislation.

Three changes in the law have been agreed upon by committees of the Illinois Bankers Association and representatives of the Chicago and Cook County Bankers Association. An effort will be made to have these measures acted upon at once so they may be voted upon at popular referendum as required by the constitution at the general election next year.

The gist of these recommendations is as follows:

1. Larger appropriations for the state bank examining service to permit employment of examiners adequate in numbers and ability.

2. Establishment of a separate banking department under the direction of a commissioner appointed for six years by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Greater Restrictions

3. Full powers to the banking commissioner to refuse a permit to organize a bank if he is not fully "satisfied as to the character, general fitness, and responsibility of the applicants, or if it appears to him that such a business cannot safely be trusted to them or that the convenience and advantage of the community will not be promoted by the organization of such a bank." At present the Auditor of State under the law must issue permits; he has no discretionary powers.

One main defect in the present system which the conference proposal says should be removed, is the provision making it mandatory on the auditor to issue permits to organize banks whenever three persons make application. This makes it dangerously easy for anyone to set himself up as a state banker in Illinois and take charge of the funds of the depositing public.

An effort will be made to have these recommendations substituted for a bill now pending in the Legislature, which would take control of state banks from the State Auditor and place it in a board composed of the State Auditor, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and two members to be appointed by the Governor. The bill also provides for chartering banks for a 12-month probationary period before a permanent charter is issued. These provisions have aroused much opposition among bankers of the State.

Present Bill Opposed

"Divided authority means no one's responsibility," said President Frank O. Wetmore of the First National Bank. "To let a bank run along 12 months on a temporary charter, and then close it up by refusing a permanent charter would be sure to prove a highly impracticable method of running a state banking department. To permit the state auditor to refuse to charter a bank unless he is satisfied as to the character and responsibility of its intended officials and the interests behind the institution would, I believe, prove a wise allotment of power."

Ernest A. Hamill, chairman of the board of the Corn Exchange National Bank, believes there is a possibility of politics creeping into a state board, two members of which are appointed by the Governor.

"To compel a bank to start with merely a temporary charter," said Mr. Hamill, "and no assured right of existence after that period expires, would be to handicap a new bank beyond reason. It is doubtful whether the stock of an institution so hampered could be sold or whether business men could be secured as depositors in such a bank when they could not look forward with any certainty to accommodations for longer than a few months."

TEXAS & PACIFIC EARNINGS DECLINE

Texas & Pacific Railway reports net earnings of $1,772,584, after charges and taxes, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, equal after allowing for 5 per cent interest requirements on the second mortgage bonds to $1.39 a share on $38,755,110 stock, compared with $2,740,723, or $3.89 a share, in 1921:

	1922	1921
Op rev	$31,381,795	$35,600,474
Net	3,945,602	4,887,010
Sur aft chgs	1,772,584	2,740,723
Add. bett, etc	1,772,584	2,422,096
Surp	...	318,627

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, April 30—Consols for money here today were 59½, Grand Trunk 5⅝, De Beers 15⅜, Rand Mines 2⅞. Money, 1¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills, 1⅝@1⅞ per cent; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

THE RHINE AND THE RUHR
The Only Solution for Peace in Europe
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HEARINGS ON ARMOUR-MORRIS MERGER PLANS

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30—Representatives of Armour & Co. and Morris & Co. are here today for a hearing on the merger of the two packing concerns. Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has issued a complaint against the purchase by the Armour interests of Morris & Co., charging it with effecting a "monopoly in interstate commerce."

Armour & Co. and Morris & Co. were consolidated March 28 into a $550,000,000 packing concern.

Hearings will be conducted also at Omaha, Neb.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Chicago, and other places.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal Rate	5½%	5½%
Outside com'l paper	5 @5½	5 @5½
Year money	5 @5½	5 @5½
Customers' com'l ins.	5 @5½	5 @5½
Individ. cus. col. l'ns	5½	5½
	Today	Saturday
Bar silver in New York	68⅜c	67⅜c
Bar silver in London	33½d	32⅛d
Mexican dollars	52⅛c	51⅜c
Bar gold in London	89s	88s 10d
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1 29-32@1 31-32	2
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$51,000,000	$430,000,000
Year ago today	41,000,000	
Balances	25,000,000	79,000,000
Year ago today	18,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	24,579,689	75,000,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛%@4⅜%
30@60 days	4⅛ @4⅜
Under 30 days	4⅛ @4⅜
Less-Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛ @4½
30@60 days	4⅛ @4½
Under 30 days	4⅛ @4½
Eligible Private Banks—	
60@90 days	4⅛ @4½
30@60 days	4⅛ @4½
Under 30 days	4⅛ @4½

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4½	Chicago	4½
New York	4½	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	18	Paris	5
Bombay	7	Prague	5
Budapest	12	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Christiania	5	Tokyo	8
Copenhagen	5	Vienna	7
Lisbon	7	Warsaw	7
Helsingfors	9		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Previous	Last Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.63⅝	$4.63¼	$4.8648
Cables	4.63⅝	4.63¾	4.8648
French francs	.0676½	.0677½	.193
Belgian francs	.0582½	.0585½	.193
Swiss francs	.1812	.1817	.193
Lire	.0491	.04921½	.193
†Marks	.031½	.034	.238
Holland	.3909	.3904	.402
Sweden	.2677	.2667	.268
Norway	.1733	.1744	.268
Denmark	.1868	.1873	.268
Spain	.1528	.1528	.193
Portugal	.045	.045	1.08
Greece	.0118	.0118	.193
†Austria	.0141½	.0141¼	.2026
Argentina	.826	.825	.9648
Brazil	.1060	.1070	.3244
†Poland	.022	.022	.238
Hungary	.000165	.000185	.203
Serbia	.0104	.0104	.193
Finland	.0278	.0277½	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0297½	.0297	.2026
Rumania	.0048	.0048	.133
Shanghai (tael)	.7500	.7450	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5525	.5510	.78
Bombay	.3135	.3133	.4866
Yokohama	.4905	.4895	.4984
Uruguay	.8350	.8350	1.0342
Chile	.1255	.1245	.365
Peru	4.30	4.30	4.8685

†Cents a thousand.

DIVIDENDS

Charlestown Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share and an extra of $1, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

International Harvester Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 10.

Hollinger Gold Mines, Ltd., declared the regular fourth weekly dividend of 1 per cent, payable May 21 to stock of record May 3.

Renfrew Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 27.

The Studebaker Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock and 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 10.

Hayes Wheel declared the regular quarterly 75 cents dividend, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Ahmeek Mining Company declared a dividend of $1.50 a share, payable June 15 to stock of record May 2. Three months ago $1 was disbursed.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY'S YEAR

The Virginian Railway, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports a net income of $33,408,033 after charges and taxes, compared with $5,245,827 in 1921.

BIG COTTON MILL EXECUTIVE TELLS OF CROP SHORTAGE

Head of Consolidated Textile Foresees Idle Spindlage—No Price Prediction

LONDON (By Mail)—Frederick K. Rupprecht, chairman of the executive committee of the Consolidated Textile Corporation of America and president of Converse & Co., was asked what he thought about the future cotton situation, and especially how much more America will want up to the end of July.

In reply he produced the following table, based on the assumption that the present rate of production in the United States would be maintained, as well as in Great Britain:

	Bales
Estimated stock Am. cot. Aug. 1	2,700,000
Less surplus staple cotton	200,000
Less short cotton unspinnable	500,000
Less low grade	300,000
Farmers will continue to hold	500,000
Available for spinners	1,200,000
In spinners' hands on Sept. 5	nil
Five weeks' consumption	1,250,000

"If these figures are correct," he said, "all American cotton in the world will be consumed by Sept. 1. Since the new crop is not available in the south until Sept. 15, in the New England states until about Oct. 15, and in foreign countries until about Nov. 15, spindles may have to stand idle for some weeks. A total of 40,000,000 spindles running on American cotton will have to stand for eight weeks, or a total of 20,000,000 spindles for 16 weeks. This in addition to the spindles which have already been operating on part time for several months."

He refused to make predictions as to prices. "We certainly hope that they don't go any higher. We don't want any inflation. Our mills are making money and we don't want our 1920 experience repeated."

He added that his conversations with British bankers had left him "feeling very much better about the whole situation."

MODERATE RALLY FOLLOWS REACTION IN WHEAT TODAY

CHICAGO, April 30—Selling of May wheat contracts had a bearish influence in the wheat market today during the early dealings, July and September being affected as well as May.

Opening prices, which varied from the same as Saturday's finish to ½c. lower, with May $1.23@1.23⅛ and July $1.21¼@1.22, were followed by a moderate rally all around.

After opening ⅛c. to ½c. lower, July 80¾@80⅞c., the corn market continued to sag.

Oats opened unchanged to ⅜c. lower, July 45⅝c. Later all months showed a loss.

Provisions were easier.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

March:	1923	Increase
Gross	$64,270,834	$5,023,971
Oper income	8,935,145	*2,901,079
Gross—3 months	176,242,743	19,909,709
Oper income	17,042,421	*6,481,285

*Decrease.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

March:	1923	Increase
Gross	$13,585,763	*$261,864
Net	1,979,713	*440,794
Gross—3 months	37,894,542	1,405,247
Net	3,195,233	*363,239

*Decrease.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

March—	1923	1922
Oper rev	$14,791,287	$13,364,836
Oper income	1,548,299	1,055,902
Oper rev—3 mos	41,608,208	34,639,845
Oper income	3,972,465	*287,903

* Deficit.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

March—	1923	1922
Oper rev	$3,966,971	$3,304,927
Oper income	799,607	827,084
Oper rev—3 mos	10,706,135	9,000,924
Oper income	1,395,971	1,748,915

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN

Year:	1922	1921
Oper rev	$8,412,957	$8,056,794
Oper exps	6,595,436	6,752,508
Net oper rev	1,817,521	1,304,286
Total net	1,500,607	1,020,259
Net income	109,050	*323,673
Adjustments	550,894	313,953
Surplus	659,944	*9,720

* Deficit.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

March:	1923	1922
Oper rev	$8,378,952	$7,081,047
Oper income	2,538,339	2,051,822
Oper rev—3 mos	22,761,159	18,402,372
Oper income	6,453,025	4,440,260

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS.

March:	1923	1922
Oper rev	2,225,361	1,704,765
Oper income	387,322	325,156
Oper rev—3 mos	6,353,536	4,219,904
Oper income	945,414	756,143

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO

	1923	Increase
March gross	$7,466,288	$704,847
Net	1,536,101	271,353
Gross—3 mos	20,950,422	1,990,351
Net	4,325,583	592,860

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We have on hand several lots of standard investment bonds which are offered at prices we believe very attractive.
Telephone Bond Department Main 8600.
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Established 1848
44, State Street, Boston, 8
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Higginson & Co.
80, Lombard Street, London, E. C., 3

NEW YORK CURB MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended April 28, 1923

INDUSTRIALS

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
48900 Acme Coal	55	51	54	+ .02
5000 Acme Pack	23	21	23	+ .01
200 Alum Co of A	22½	22½	22½	
400 Amal Leather	18¾	17¾	18¾	—1⅛
300 Amal Leath pf	63	61	63	—3
400 Am CotFb pf	101	100	101	
2100 Am G&E new	39	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
125 Am G&E old	190	190	190	+7
100 Am G&E pf	42	42	42	3
75 Am Stor Co	190¼	185	190¼	
600 Am Haw SS	18½	17½	17½	—1¾
100 Am Thread pf	4	4	4	
125 Am Lt & Tr	125	118	124½	— ½
4200 Armour Co pf	95	93¾	94	— ½
50 Armour Co Ill	85	85	85	+3½
3500 Arch D Mldld	40¾	39½	39½	
2000 Atlan Fruit Co	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	
200 Bassick Ale	38	37½	38	+1
500 Blumen & Co	25	24	24	—1
300 Blumen&Co pf	97	95½	97	
610 Bprd C Milk	117	116⅛	116⅛	— ⅝
45 Brr C M pf	109	103	103	
2500 Bridgep't Mch	15	14⅜	15	— ⅛
200 Br Int Corp A	15⅛	14½	14½	— ¼
200 Beth Stl wi	85	65	65	
2000 Bklyn City Ry	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
27400 Buddy Buds	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
100 Cam Soup pf	107	107	107	
700 Car Light	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
25 Celluloid Co	93¾	93¾	93¾	+1⅛
30 do pf	110	108	110	+1
200 Cent Stl Elec	19½	18¾	19½	+3¼
2100 Cent Ter Sug	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1100 do pf	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
2800 Centri C I P	13¼	13	13	
500 Checker C Mfg	58	57	57	—2
3100 Chi Nipple	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅝
100 do B	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5500 Chi Stl Whl	1⅞	1½	1⅞	— ⅛
27500 do pf	8	7	7⅞	+ ⅜
9600 Cleve Auto	33½	32	32	—1⅜
10 do pf	84	84	84	—1
20 Colorado Pow	21¾	21¾	21¾	
$1000 Colum Emer	.09	.04	.05	
2900 Colu Carb ctf	49½	47	49½	+2
10 Congol'm Co	210	210	210	+13
1400 Cox Cash Strs	4⅛	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
600 Curtiss Aero	8	8	8	
7100 Cuyamel Fr	64	59¼	64	+3½
175 Del L & W C	89	88	89	—1½
2700 Doug Pectin	14¼	13⅜	13¾	— ⅝
10000 Dublier C & R	13¼	12	12½	— ⅝
14900 Durant Mot	57⅜	53¼	56⅝	+3⅜
1000 do Ind	14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅜
21900 Du Pont Mot	7⅝	6⅜	6⅞	
65 Equit Trust	187	184⅜	186	— ⅜
100 Ever Heany	2¼	2¼	2¼	+2¼
10 Fed Lt & Tr	61	61	61	
60 Founda Co pf	94	94	94	
4200 Federal Tel	4⅜	4½	4½	— ½
10 Firestn'T6% pf	96	96	96	+2
350 Foundation Co	71	71	71	
10 Ford M Can	441	441	441	
5300 Gardner Mot	14⅞	13	14⅞	+1⅞
100 Garland S S	.90	.90	.90	
870 Gillette S Raz	292	288	290	+2
9600 Glen Alden Cl	75¾	73½	74	+ ½
27100 Goodyear Tire	16½	14⅞	15⅞	+1⅜
200 Goldwyn P ctf	24½	22⅜	22⅜	
300 Griffith D W	5	5	5	+1⅛
500 H A Hanna pf	95¼	93	93	—2¼
2200 Heyden Chem	2⅛	1⅞	2	
200 Hock Val Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼	
300 Hud & Manhat	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
6900 Hydrox Corp	24½	22	22⅞	+ ⅜
100 Indus Fiber	6	6	6	
3100 Int Tel & Tel	71½	68½	71½	+3¼
4000 Intercon Rub	5⅜	5	5	⅜
15000 Leh Coal Sales	81	80	80½	— ½
1600 Leh Pow Sec	23	22½	22½	— ½
100 Lib McN new	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	
100 Louis & Nash	88	88	88	+ ¼
200 Lucey Mfg	9½	9½	9½	+2½
500 Lupton Pub	17¼	17	17	
20 Mississ Pow	25	25	25	
4900 Mercer Motors	1⅜	1	1¼	— ⅛
1900 Mesabi Iron	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
3200 Midvale C Del	18½	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
100 Mengel Box	32½	32½	32½	
900 Nat Leather	6¾	6	6	— ¾
1900 Nat Supply Co	65	64	64	
170 N J Zinc	174½	172	172⅞	—2¼
700 N Y Canners	32	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅛
325 N Y Tel pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
300 N Y Trans	29	29	29	
3300 Onyx Hosiery	48½	47¾	48½	+ ¾
500 Oseida Corp	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ¼
500 Paige Det Mot	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
2900 Peerless Mot	50	47	48	—2¼
500 Phil El rts wi	1⅜	.85	.85	
200 Philipsb Inc pf	91	90¼	91	
4600 Prime Radio	.71	.67	.69	— .01
1500 Pyrene Mfg	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
7000 Radio	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
10700 do pf	3⅞	3⅞	3½	+ ⅛
15900 Reo Mot Tr	19⅝	18	18⅞	+1
300 Repetti Candy	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
1600 Rosenbm Gr C	51½	50¼	51	
100 Sagny Pap pf	2	2	2	
100 Shelt Looms	97	97	97	
42000 So Coal & Ir	.34	.28	.28	—.05
6900 Springfd Body	50	47½	47⅞	—2¼
1000 Swstn Bll T pf	103½	102½	103¼	+ ⅞
1000 Stand Motors	2⅝	2½	2½	
2600 Stutz Mot	19¼	18½	18⅝	— ¼
200 Swift Internat	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
45 Swift & Co	106	106½	106	+2
800 Tech Products	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
200 Tenn Elec Pw	15½	15½	15½	—1¼
1200 Timk Det Axle	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
100 Todd Ship	53	53	53	+ ⅜
1300 Torbense Axle	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
3000 Triangle Film	.34	.24	.34	+ .05
200 U S Distribut	25⅞	23	23⅞	
26800 U S Lt & H	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7900 U S Lt & H pf	8¾	7⅞	8¼	— ⅛
4200 Un Ret Candy	7	6½	6¾	— ⅜
600 Unitd Bakeries	32¾	30½	30½	—2
475 Unit Bak pf	91⅜	87¼	87⅞	—5⅛
12100 Un Pipe & R	20⅞	18	19¾	
3700 Un P & R pf	72	69¼	69¼	
6800 Wan Mallble	31⅜	31	31⅞	
600 Unit Shoe Mch	50	49¼	49⅞	+ ⅝
100 Shoe Mch pf	26½	26½	26½	— ½
600 Utah Ida Sug	3¾	3⅜	3¾	— ⅛
2200 Warg Hat Mfg	21¾	20¾	20¾	—1⅛
3400 Wayne Coal	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
8300 Wst Feed Mch	6	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
5000 W End Chem	.42	.42	.42	+ .02
125 West Power	33	32¾	32¾	—2¼
200 Willys Cp 1 pf	9	8	8	—1⅞
800 WillysC1pr ctf	9¼	8¼	9	+1
500 Yale & Towne	62⅜	60½	60½	—2⅜
800 Yel Taxi CNY	145	140	141	+1

STANDARD OILS

11200 Anglo-Am Oil	18	16¾	17	+ ⅛
1100 Atlantic Lobos	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
100 Atl Lobos pf	16	16	16	
165 Buckeye P L	89	87½	87½	— ½
500 Continental Oil	43¼	41	41	—2⅜
125 Crescent P L	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
125 Cumbrind P L	115	112	115	+3
35 Eureka P L	109	109	109	
960 Galena Sig O	67	64	64	—2¼
2900 Humble Oil	35¼	32¼	33⅛	— ⅛
1505 Imper Oil Can	115	111	113½	—1
85 Illinois P L	170	167	170	+4
65 Indiana P L	99	98	99	
18400 Internat Pet	21	20	20	— ⅛
505 Magnolia Pet	146	135	145	+2
900 Nat Trans	25¾	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
20 N Y Transit	130	129	130	
135 North P L	106	104	104	—2
900 Ohio Oil	71	69¼	70¼	+ ⅛
1425 Prairie O&G	219	211	212	—1
450 Prairie P L	110	108½	109	+ ½

Sales—	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
10 Solar Ref	195	195	195	
140 South P L	108	107	107	—3
120 So Penn Oil	160	154½	158	
20 Sowest Penn	85	85	85	
114700 S O of Ind	63⅝	61¼	61½	
900 S O of Kansas	47	46¾	46¾	—2⅛
2300 S O of Ken	96½	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
308 S O of Neb	244	240	240	
13000 S O of N Y	43½	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
100 Swan&Finch	32	32	32	—4
23000 Vacuum Oil	50⅞	48½	48½	— ¼

INDEPENDENT OILS

1400 Ark Nat Gas	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
25200 Big Indian	.24	.20	.21	— .02
1500 Bos Wyom	1½	1	1	— ⅛
300 Br Con Oil F	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
1900 Calif Pet wi	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	+ ⅛
15200 Carib Syn	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
890 Cities Service	166	162	163	—4
2800 Cit Ser B ctfs	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
2800 Cit Serv pf	69	68¼	69	+ ¼
700 Cons Royalty	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
39300 Creole Syn	7⅛	5⅜	6⅜	—1
1100 Derby Pet	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1200 Derby Pet pf	46½	46	46	— ⅛
54000 Engineers Pet	.12	.08	.09	— .03
1700 Equity Pet pf	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
1000 Esmeralda Oil	.02	.02	.02	
22900 Federal Oil	.85	.74	.79	— .05
3600 Gen Petrol	38⅜	36¼	38	
200 Gen Pet pf	25	24	25	
3400 Gilliland Oil	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
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200 Granada Oil	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
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41000 Hudson Oil	.14	.11	.11	— .03
400 Humphrey's O	34⅜	33½	33½	
2200 Independent	12	11½	11⅞	— ⅝
7000 Invaders	.23	.18	.26	+ .01
178000 Keystone R	.27	.20	.27	+ .04
2700 Kirby Pet	2¼	1	1⅜	— ⅛
2000 Lafayette Oil	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10100 Livingstone P	1⅛	.88	1	— ⅛
3600 Lowry Oil	1.00	.95	1	+ .10
2900 Lyons Pet	.85	.80	.84	— .01
200 Mammoth Oil	.56	54½	54½	+3¼
54950 Maracaibo Oil	22¾	20¾	21⅝	+ ¾
200 Margay Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3200 Marland Mex	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
1400 Mex Pan	1¼	1	1⅛	— ⅛
23900 Mexico Oil	1⅛	.90	.92	— .14
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23000 Noble Oil	.22	.20	.20	— .01
500 Noble Oil pf	.65	.65	.65	
1000 Northwest Oil	.10	.10	.10	
100 Okla N G	19	19	19	
2000 Ohio Ranger	.02	.02	.02	
28400 Omar Oil	1⅞	1	1⅛	
1800 Peer Oil	6¼	5⅛	5¼	—1
10400 Penn Beaver	3¼	1⅞	2	—1¼
17900 Pennok Oil	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
1000 Phillips Pet wi	41⅜	39½	39½	
6500 Royal Canad	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
200 Ryan Cons	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3600 Salt Creek	22	20	20⅝	—1¼
1400 do Cons	11¾	11	11	— ¾
7300 Santa Fe	6	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9000 Sapulpa Ref	3⅞	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
100 Savoy Oil	2½	2½	2½	
22800 Seabrd O & G	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
27000 South P & R	.04	.03	.04	+ .01
27000 So States Oil	24⅞	23	24¼	+ ⅛
4000 Tex Ranger	.01	.01	.01	
93000 Tex O & L	.40	.38	.38	
200 Tid Osage ctf	9	9	9	
63800 Turman Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
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50 New Cornella	20½	17¼	20¼	— ¾
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2000 do 6 w w	101	101	101	
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23000 Ar G & W 5s	91½	91½	92½	—2½
266000 Beaver Bd 6s	81	80½	80½	
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32000 do 7s '35	102⅞	102¼	102⅝	— ¼
12000 CanNRyEq 7s	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	
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8000 Charcoal Ir 8s	96½	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
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11000 do 7s C	94½	93½	93½	—1½
10000 do 7s D	90½	90	90	— ½
21000 ColGph8par ctf	24	22	22	
3000 Con Gas B 5½	97½	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
16000 do 6s	101½	101¼	101½	+ ⅛
1000 do 7s	101½	101¼	101½	+ ⅛
30000 Cons Tex 8s	99	98½	99	+1
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20000 Deere&Co 7½	102	101½	102	+1
29000 Det C Gas 6s	99⅞	95½	95⅞	
32000 Det Ed 6s	103	102⅝	102⅞	— ⅛
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2000 do 6s	100	100	100	
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14000 do 6s	101½	101¼	101⅜	— ⅜
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20900N Orl S 5s	85	82½	83½	—5
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14000 Phil El 6s	103½	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
32000 Phil P 7½ww	102½	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
31000 P S C NJ 7s	103	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
106000 P S G & El 6s	97¾	97½	97⅝	
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2000 St P 5½s	100	100	100	
14000 So Cal Edis 5s	90	89¼	89¼	
8000 S O NY 7s'25	103¾	103	103	— ½
11000 do 7s	105	104½	104⅝	— ⅛
15000 SO NY 7s '28	106	104½	106	— ½
11000 SO NY 7s '29	106⅜	106½	106½	— ¼
9000 SO NY 7s '30	106¼	105	105½	— ⅜

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Minneapolis Orchestra and the Guest Conductor Idea

By JAMES DAVIES

Minneapolis, April 28

CONDITIONS in Minneapolis during the season just ended have not been altogether conducive to our musical well-being, notwithstanding the promise held out to us by the visits of a group of distinguished musicians, engaged as guest conductors for the Symphony Orchestra. On the other hand, the forecasts of antagonisms deserve to be termed at least exaggerations.

Antagonisms there have been, but of a mild, inoffensive nature—nothing but slight difference of opinion regarding the capabilities of the various individuals who at different times had charge of the orchestra. This was perfectly natural, where the men under discussion represented as many types as there were individuals.

In the first place, a rumor traveled abroad that these men were all candidates for the position left vacant by Emil Oberhoffer's resignation, and nothing was further from the truth, for neither Coates, Gabrilowitsch nor Damrosch entered into the plans of the Orchestral Association in the least, aside from the fact of their engagements to conduct one or more concerts. This narrowed the field down to two: Verbrugghen and Walter, and before Walter's arrival the decision had been made to invite Mr. Verbrugghen to accept a contract for the next three years. He accepted, and Mr. Walter came here with the understanding that he was a guest conductor, and not a candidate for the position.

An Estimate of Mr. Walter

The controversy that ensued between supporters of one and the other was comparatively mild. There is no doubt about Mr. Walter's superiority so far as the results achieved are concerned. He is indubitably one of the great orchestral leaders of our time. With an organization that in some respects has been rather weak this season, he gave a series of performances that were remarkable. He has a faculty of self-effacement in the interpretation of music that forces the attention away from the leader and on the musical text. His personality is tremendously vital and inspiring in its effect on the men in the orchestra. His compelling sincerity demanded, and to a remarkable degree received, from the men an answering sincerity and definiteness of purpose.

Several of the men, unaccustomed to being kept at high tension at rehearsals, have spoken feelingly about exhaustion after a couple of hours of practice. At all events, the orchestra played beyond itself at every concert directed by Mr. Walter, and it is pure "poppycock" to maintain, as many have done, that his success was due to the splendid training given previous to his arrival by Mr. Verbrugghen, although that cannot be minimized. But Mr. Oberhoffer had charge of the orchestra for 20 years, and it was he who built it up, little by little, until it became a really fine body of players.

Mr. Verbrugghen's Accomplishment

No conductor living can mold 80 odd instrumentalists to his will in part of a season, broken as it was by the visits of other leaders, varying widely, both in temperament and qualifications. So far as perfecting the mechanics of orchestral playing is concerned, Mr. Verbrugghen has accomplished a great deal. He has been building an organization for the future, and with various sections strengthened for next season, his interpretive qualifications will have a far better chance to be estimated.

This is not an indication that he has been neglectful of other phases of orchestral playing than mere mechanics; but there is where the principal stress has been laid, with the result that a good ensemble has been obtained, especially noteworthy in the string section. But with the same machine, Mr. Walter worked on the theory that the players could relegate mechanics to a secondary place, used as a means to an end, and that end the presentation of the music. One could ignore simple technical errors in the magnificent achievements of interpretation; heart and mind were united in the noblest orchestral renderings we have ever had in this city.

Mr. Coates' Work

Coates did not mount up with wings like an eagle's, for the simple reason that, like Gabrilowitsch, he gave one of his stock programs, including the "Schéhérazade" symphonic suite. Of course he gave a brilliant reading of this number; he has probably played it with greater frequency than any other conductor. It is Russian and splendidly adapted to Mr. Coates' spiral methods of conducting. One can admire the energy this gentleman brings to his work, but there is a good deal of the prima donna in his methods, and too little economy of motion. He needs greater repose and subordination of self to bring out the full character of the music.

Gabrilowitsch did not leave any marked impression on us. He gave an amiable reading of the first Brahms symphony, missing its granite-like features with unerring accuracy, and the same amiability was shown in the "1812" overture. Here we had anticipated something essentially Russian, a flashing splendor of melodramatic diction; but Mr. Gabrilowitsch is not especially inspiring; temperamentally he is phlegmatic, devoted to pursuing delicacy of sentiment rather than breadth and dignity. The orchestra played as he wished, simply because the works he selected are frequently found on our programs, and the same is true of Mr. Coates' program.

Mr. Damrosch's Holiday

Walter Damrosch was persona grata in the twin cities because of his diplomatic qualities, genial personality, and unerring social tact. He is an admirable story teller, an orchestra leader whose familiarity with scores extends pretty well through all music literature. He came here for a holiday, and enjoyed himself thoroughly, incidentally treating us to some good concerts, without being at any time brilliant. Without subtlety he manages to convey certain elements of dignity to his audiences. A little inclined to ponderousness, he never becomes stodgy. In other words, a mediocre conductor, whom the orchestra liked because they were not compelled to work too strenuously. This brought about a lack of concentration that was reflected in some rather loose performances.

We are glad we have had these various experiences in this city, and are delighted they belong to the past; for the guest conductor idea is not an unmixed blessing, especially when the conditions are those we have passed through this year. The wear and tear on the orchestra is pernicious in its after results. The men need greater tensity in their rehearsals, the demands on them should be more exacting; but an orchestra should be a one-man affair, unless the services of an inspired and inspiring genius like Walter can be requisitioned for a mid-season concert or two.

Music in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, April 28

SGAMBATI, a composer who is hardly more than an Italian to me, figured on the program of a piano recital given by Mme. Maria Carreras at the Town Hall, on the evening of April 24. An unfamiliar writer of music, whose material is fresh and whose style is individual, can have my attention any time, and my most serious attention, too, if his interpreter happens to be an artist of Mme. Carreras' power and persuasion. Sgambati was represented on the program by three short pieces, bearing the titles, "Toccata," "Nenia" and "Vecchio Minuetto," all three of which I heard with delight; and if anybody were to tell me that the composer in these works discloses northern instead of southern traits, and gives the impression of echoing the message of Schumann more than of completing that of Scarlatti, I should not care. It interests me to find a Roman refusing to do as the Romans do.

Italian music and Italian art generally, I suppose, have a tradition of lightness. But there is Palestrina and there is Dante, to contradict the tradition. Sgambati, too, contradicts it. It is perhaps not lightness, however, that must be regarded as the constant factor, but simplicity and perspicacity of form. And when it comes to Sgambati, his form and structure are perfectly direct and intelligible.

German in Mood

As to mood, then, the "Toccata," "Nenia," and "Vecchio Minuetto," are nineteenth-century German; and as to design, every-century Italian. But they cannot be appraised on mood and design alone. They have to be considered in the light of the instrument for which they were written and have to be judged for their peculiar worth as keyboard studies. And when it comes to that point, I fancy I ought to modify my approval of them. For their sound, I like them. For what they say, too, I like them; because, if it is not wholly original, it is altogether free of Schumannesque and Chopinesque sentimentality. But still, I doubt if they are unexceptional pieces for the piano. They seem to me to be duets for the right hand and the left, and not true piano solos. So I shall have to grant that while I enjoyed hearing Mme. Carreras play the three works, I cannot place them on a level with the Beethoven sonata, op. 57, which she presented as her principal number and which I really believe one in every three of the pianists giving recitals here this season has performed.

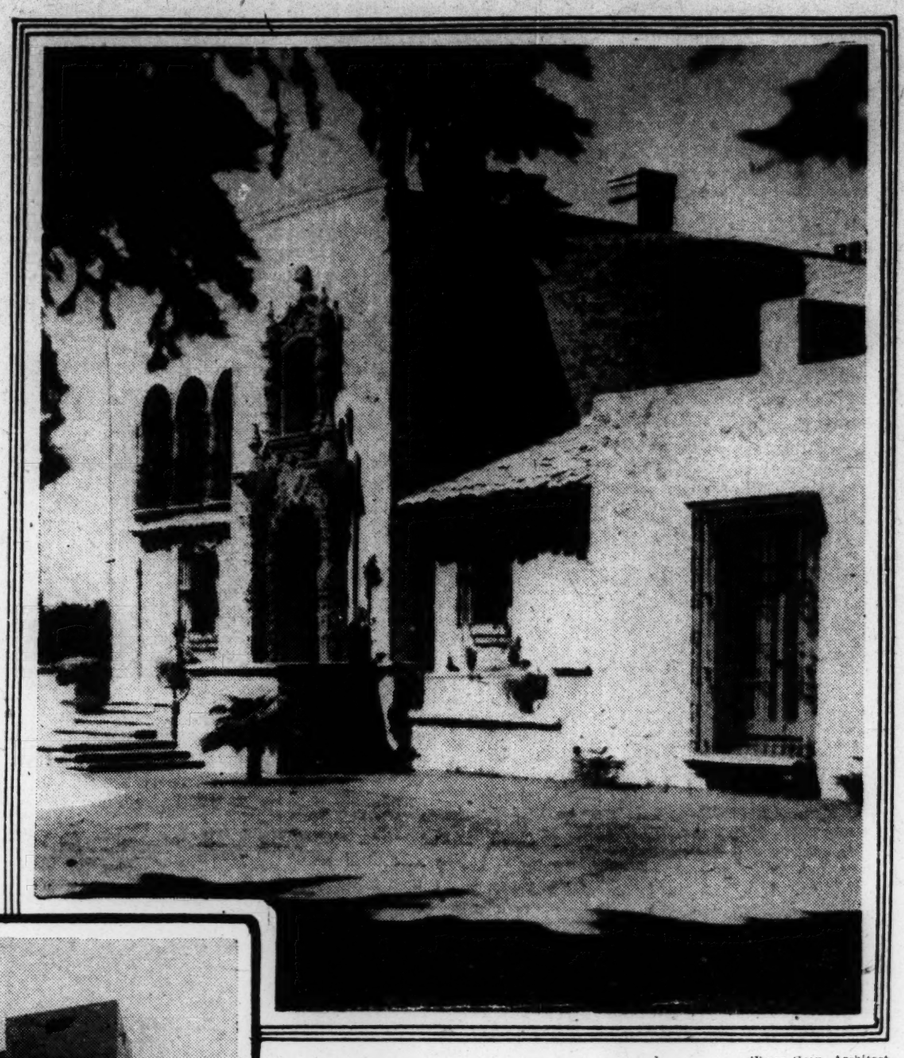
In regard to Mme. Carreras' playing, I take the safe position that it well deserved the warm applause it received from the audience. It was vigorous, yet feminine; precise, yet easy. Possibly its greatest praise, as far as I am concerned, is that it caused me to concentrate my thoughts almost exclusively on the subject-matter of the concert.

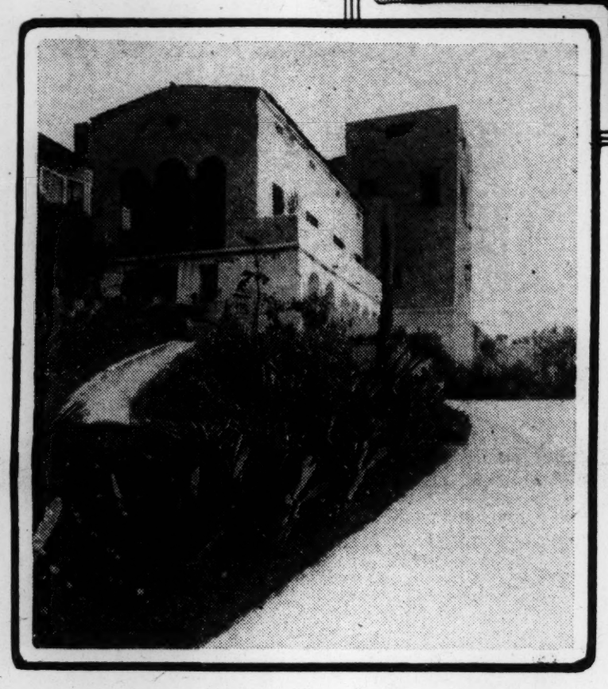
Mme. Koshetz's Recital

Few enough are the artists who make listeners think more of their music than of themselves. But another such a one—Mme. Nina Koshetz, soprano—appeared at the Town Hall on the evening of April 25, giving a program of songs by Rachmaninoff, with Sergei Barsukov assisting at the piano. The program was long, or seemed so to me, perhaps because it was all in one style and in one language. All Rachmaninoff's works, whether vocal or instrumental, have substantiality and massiveness and the Russian language is exceedingly strange to me to hear, though not entirely so to see. For my part, I could wish that singers who present Russian songs in the original texts would have those texts printed on their program leaflet instead of English translations which reproduce the author's prosody but not his poetry. Russian as a language of the concert hall and the opera house has penetrated into the United States, owing to the numerous musical refugees who have lately sought American shores; and I think that printers had better recognize the situation and stock up with some Russian type for use in recital program books and opera librettos.

From Mme. Koshetz's singing I got the idea of Rachmaninoff as a Russian of the Tschaikowsky type—somber, intense and brooding. I could recognize a more distinct streak of German influence in him than I ever noted in Tschaikowsky and I could discern none of the Italian characteristics that are so marked in Tschaikowsky. I could find nothing that tended in the least to classify Rachmaninoff with either Moussorgsky or Rimsky-Korsakoff. If there was a trace of humor in any of the songs, I quite missed it. Yet I must admit that I found nothing that I would call dullness.

Mme. Koshetz, while not a flawless vocalist, is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable of women as a musician. Her voice is like certain pianos that I hear at concerts. At first I do not like the tone, because of a persistent tremolo that mars it; just as I do not like the sonority of the pianos because either of a rawness or a hardness that distorts it. But imperfection of means is no great matter when artistic purpose and knack are present. For all I know, Mme. Koshetz may have struck an occasional wrong note or missed an attack in some of Rachmaninoff's difficult songs. But I am willing to imagine that if Beckmesser himself had been in attendance at the recital, he would have had cause to chalk down not so much as a single mark against her.





Elmer Grey, Architect

Above—George C. Rew Residence in Coronado, California. Left—Julian Eltinge's House in Los Angeles

Architecture

Colonial Spanish in Southern California

Los Angeles, Cal.

Special Correspondence

A TYPE of domestic architecture distinctive to the city of Los Angeles has been developed during the last five years. Architects call it Colonial Spanish.

It is a direct outgrowth of the achievements in architectural designing at the San Diego Exposition, in 1915. Those who had the privilege of seeing it will never forget the pure beauty of that old-world city of towers and colonnades and graceful, softly tinted walls rising above cañon and shrubbery, and looking out toward the Pacific.

Most of the original buildings have been preserved in San Diego's great park, and through the years they have stood, an inspiration for a type of architecture to fit southern California's physical aspects and history.

When the Silver Gate City held the big fair, the population of Los Angeles was about 400,000. Today the most conservative estimate places it at 812,000. This enormous growth has meant miles and miles of new homes, and has given architects every opportunity to develop their genius.

Architecture in the southland always has been affected by the proximity of Mexico and by its climate, so similar to that of Spain and Italy. But there came a fresh, different and much more powerful impetus with the designing of the Exposition buildings in San Diego. The style is an adaptation of the colonial architecture of Mexico and of the original old Spanish architecture to the needs of that portion of the United States that is similar in climate and tradition to a large part of Mexico.

Since the San Diego Fair there has been an ever-growing demand for the new idea among fine home builders. Within the past three years a large number of public and semi-public buildings also have been given the Colonial-Spanish keynote, the latest of them being the new home of the Automobile Club of Southern California, just completed. This fine structure looks like a veritable Moorish castle in Spain, and is located on one of the chief boulevards in Los Angeles. It houses the automobile club with the world's largest membership—more than 72,000.

With the aid of Elmer Grey, one of the distinguished architects in the southland, The Christian Science Monitor representative was able to secure a statement of the ideals of Spanish-Colonial domestic architecture.

One of the most interesting Los Angeles residences is the home of Julian Eltinge, actor. The house stands on the peak of a steep hill. The grounds are attractive, and they overlook Silver Lake. Although only 20 minutes' ride from the heart of the city, the visitor has the feeling that he might be in the midst of the mountains of old Castile.

The house is striking in appearance, partly due to the unusual texture of its stucco walls and the successful use of strong color upon them. The first story is an ivory white, and the second a dull half-salmon, half-orange red, while the window frames and sash are dull blue. Over the main entrance rises a square tower having a recessed balcony, the openings of which are divided by columns decorated in polychrome, and the recessed walls of which are of deeper orange than those outside.

Upon the platform dividing the two flights of steps is a wall fountain set in a niche and embellished with gay-colored Spanish tile, around which has grown a squash vine with its enormous leaves and yellow flowers.

Some eight miles north of Los Angeles and about the same distance west of Pasadena lies a beautiful valley known as La Cañada—and one of the typical Colonial-Spanish mansions here is that owned by Malcolm McNaghten. The roof deserves mention. It is made to simulate the soft, dull, grayish-red of some of the original roofing tile on the old Spanish missions. The separate tiles are dull red, dull pink and even dull blue in color, judiciously selected and blended, so that the result is a wonderful color harmony.

The house itself, with its austere lines, dull yellow walls, and red tile roof, looms picturesquely against the background of the mountains, and one can easily imagine that the fancies of Maxfield Parrish might have drawn just such a scene.

The Spanish type for California has been criticized, among the contentions being that it is not homelike enough when used for residence purposes. A fault is found in the small window openings, when truest to type, which shut out an abundance of light and air. However, in the Colonial-Spanish this fault is not to be found. Additional study and work on the part of architects have solved the problem better to conform to American home requirements.

A noteworthy example of results obtained is the home of George C. Rew of Coronado.

On the south side of the Coronado Peninsula, in San Diego Bay, in close proximity to the spot where Father Junipero Serra and his companions first landed in California, there now runs a broad boulevard skirting the Pacific. Here frequently waves break over the seawall of rocks, and their spray leaps high in the air, creating an inspiring effect in contrast to the green trees and velvety lawns on the other side of the wall.

The Rew residence occupies extensive grounds facing this boulevard. The rooms of the home are arranged around three sides of a patio, or court. The patio is paved with tile; around its sides and in the center are beds of ferns and shrubbery, while in one corner stands a tall cypress tree. The main hall is semi-circular in shape with a winding stairway, and directly opposite is a pair of very beautiful wrought-iron grille doors, a copy of an old pair in Pamplona, Spain. The living room is two stories high, vaulted overhead, and at one end is a huge fireplace of Batchelder tile, modeled upon its robust columns and strong-looking frieze.

Looking down upon the living room is a gallery in the second story, the openings into it being guarded by wrought-iron grilles. In the second story also is a sunroom with arcades facing the ocean in three directions, enclosed in glass.

Important Venetian Paintings at Detroit Institute of Arts

DETROIT, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—A picture by Giovanni Bellini (1428-1516) the first Venetian to create in the pure Renaissance manner and one by Tintoretto of the late Renaissance have been loaned by Ralph H. Booth to the Detroit Institute of Arts. The former has been sent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for special exhibition for a short time.

Individually fine, together they make a most significant study, for the Bellini combining harmonious form with an inner beauty in bright rich colors is an especially good example of the early, golden age of painting in Venice, while Tintoretto's Madonna, of less intense hues but with more atmospheric and dynamic treatment, reflects the later, silver age. The former is decorative and naturalistic. Of the landscape background for the two figures B. Berenson says, "I love the Wordsworthian sobriety of the landscape and the inexhaustible beauty of the sky. I doubt whether any other Italian master has painted a sky less like a drop scene and more like the infinity of nature herself." In this landscape is shown the sixteenth century Venetians' love of natural beauty. This they had come to know because of the greater safety provided for those who went to roam or live in the country as a relief from the more prosaic city. In his long life of nearly 90 years Bellini came to reflect directly or indirectly this prosperous and rich city of the doges, exerting a telling influence on other great masters including Giorgione and Titian.

This picture, showing still a primitive quality of pure color lacking chiaroscuro modeling, must have been painted after the visit of Antonella da Messina to Venice in 1476, for it bears witness of the Sicilian's influence. The pyramidal composition of the figures has grandeur of mass against the dramatic sky. The Virgin wears a dark blue mantle over a red robe, against which the nude form of the Child makes an effective contrast. The curves of the bodies are Renaissance, different from the more nervous, broken and angular lines of Gothic painting and sculpture. The faces of the two are wholesome, attractive, but not sentimental.

The picture, a design of clear colors, shows a heritage from the East. But it also reflects the sort of beauty possible in the clear air of Venice bathed with the moisture from canal and sea. So too is the feeling for form bringing with it an appeal to the sense of touch so prevalent in Venice, that enjoyed living and association with people. In a good state of preservation, it reveals the artist's reserve, his sensitive æsthetic spirit and his deep religious sentiment.

Tintoretto changed from Bellini's warm and decorative manner to a more blonde and realistic interpretation of the Madonna. The colors, instead of being intense, shade from a colder straw tone to a fairly rich brown. The idea, a love of the Virgin for the Divine Child, has become all important necessitating the subordination of detail, the simplification of background to an atmospheric veil. There is nothing of the primitive, but a masterly virtuosity of draftsmanship and modeling, as the foreshortening and three-dimensional composition shows. The figures are not like Giovanni Bellini's, but created easily with a personal touch of modern technique exemplified so well by Rembrandt, a follower of the Venetians in this and in the lighting of this canvas.

R. P.

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R. P.

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EDUCATIONAL

Co-operative Schools, Conducted Entirely by Students, a Success

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence

CO-OPERATIVE education has passed the experimental stage, since a charter has recently been granted the Co-operative Educational Institute Association, Inc., of New York, which has grown from a few determined students in the fall of 1919 to three well-established schools having a total enrollment during that time of over 3000 annually.

Entirely without principal, superintendent or board of directors outside its membership, its government conducted in all details by the students themselves, the institute has progressed, and today stands a recognized organization of learning that is sending out well-equipped young workers into broader fields.

Its birth was a turbulent one, according to A. J. Afros, for three years the registrar in the Brooklyn school, whose efforts have accomplished much that has been done in building the foundations of the institute.

"But why a co-operative school?" he was asked.

School Inevitable

"It was inevitable," was the answer. "Thousands of young men and women are unable to attend the day high schools, being compelled to earn during the day. Therefore they must study at night.

"Co-operative schools represent the awakening of students to the realization that they can control their own education. In June, 1919, conditions in a private night college preparatory school became such that the students protested against what seemed to them dominating and profiteering policies on the part of principal and owner.

"Those of us who were imbued with the spirit of liberalism in education realized that this was an opportunity we might utilize to establish a co-operative school. So we started. With no material help save the enthusiasm of a small group of students, we held street corner meetings, issued circulars and did all within our power to arouse interest in the venture. After a struggle lasting through the summer, we enrolled 200 students and were ready for work.

"Oh, yes, we have made mistakes. But through the sacrifices of underpaid or totally unpaid teachers and workers, we have progressed and have not only held our ground but have advanced."

Teachers Share With Pupils

True to its standard the management is entirely in the hands of pupils, teachers sharing equally in all decisions. A business of $25,000 a year is transacted. Tuition and salaries are fixed by the students. Each month a meeting of the entire body is held for the purpose of discussion, and from this large group 12 are elected as an executive committee which convenes fortnightly. Subcommittees handle matters of finance, entertainment, grievances and auditing.

Brooklyn has "mothered" the movement, which is now housed in a modern building at 396 Stone Avenue, where 400 students are enrolled. Other centers are at Fifth Avenue and 125th Street, and at Public School No. 63, East 4th Street, New York, where enrollments are fully as large.

Ambitious Win Laurels

Of the student body, 25 per cent are young women, the majority of whom are splendid workers, according to the registrar. They seem to feel, he states, that they must prove the equality of the sexes intellectually. The course may be completed, if one works diligently, in two years' time.

"How can that be since it takes the place of a high school course?" was asked.

"We eliminate nonessentials, or rather those subjects which are not required in the State for the necessary number of credits—music, drawing and physical training," Mr. Afros explained. "Our people are ambitious, not to earn good livelihoods merely, but to fit themselves for some branch of welfare work. They plan, many of them, to be speakers, writers and teachers. Several who have gone on into higher institutions of learning have won laurels. Some go in for the arts. Two attend the Fine Arts School of Syracuse University, studying piano and violin. I hear they have finished their first year's work with distinction. A group of co-operative girls are studying at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and are enrolled as students in law and accountancy and as teachers."

English in Demand

English courses are most in demand at the Institute. Not only are the beginners' classes well filled, but advanced courses in literature and composition are largely attended. When it is understood that the great bulk of students are of foreign birth or parentage, this fact is significant. Faculty members are largely from the day high schools, and their interest in the co-operative educational movement is genuine, according to information gathered at one of the schools.

Sunday afternoon lecture courses are proving more and more popular. Those scheduled for the present term include lectures on philosophy by Prof. H. A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York; talks on modern philosophy by Dr. William Durant of Labor Temple, N. Y., and a course on the modern drama by S. Daniel House, formerly of the De Witt Clinton High School, Brooklyn.

"One thing, at least, we have accomplished," Mr. Afros claims. "We have established a friendship between students and teachers that is splendid. There is perfect freedom. No student is afraid to express his views and to discuss them with his instructors. I think perhaps the most strongly marked characteristic of these schools is the perfect understanding existing between pupils and their teachers. This is evident in the classroom and in the social events which have come to be so much a part of the life of the school. Parties, entertainments, dances, all reflect that spirit of comradeship which it has been the intent of the founders to foster.

"Russians, Germans, Austrians, Italians, Jews and Americans meet here on an equal footing, proving that a better understanding of one another does away in a large measure with the disagreements which might arise from differences of religion and nationality."

Students Retain Interest

Students of yesterday do not lose their interest in the institute. In fact the continued concern expressed by those who have gone out is one of the main sources of satisfaction to those who have struggled to maintain the work. An alumni association with a good sized membership has recently been formed.

"Co-operation is of course an organized nonpolitical effort of people interested to control the production and distribution of things essential to their needs," Mr. Afros explained. "Why cannot this be applied to education?" we asked ourselves. Results have proved that it can, and successfully.

"Today we honestly say that some 9000 students have enrolled in three years in the three schools in Greater New York. We are housed in modern school buildings and possess the equipment and facilities necessary to carry on our work.

"And do not forget school spirit. We have that, too. In fact it is a very live force. The last addition to our attainments is The Co-operative Student, a modest magazine which made its initial appearance in February of this year. Another step toward the accomplishment of our ideals."

Crowded Curriculum Concerns Britain

London, England
Special Correspondence

HEAD MASTERS of English secondary schools have been extraordinarily concerned of late by the problem of "the overburdened curriculum." The reports of the four great committees on natural science, modern studies, classics, and English succeeded in arousing very general interest and approval, but the recent attempt of the Board of Education to harmonize their competing claims on the basis of a school week of 35 periods of 45 minutes each has not been so successful.

One head, addressing the North of England Education Conference, emphasized the present tendency of secondary education to become "a thing of shreds and patches" owing to the multiplicity of subjects, the rapid transitions from one to another, and the increasing employment of specialist teachers. He foretold a reaction in favor of "the simple life" culminating in a single subject curriculum, but it may be that what is needed is not necessarily any reduction in the number of subjects but rather a closer study of their interrelations—more attention to design as well as texture in the loom of youth. "All knowledge is one" and, rightly taught, each subject will help forward the teaching of others.

One wonders whether English head masters might not in their present perplexities find it worth while to study, were it possible, at first hand, the methods by which the solution of similar problems has been attempted in the United States, where 20 periods of from 40 to 60 minutes are usually regarded as constituting a full week's work in secondary schools. Without suggesting the wholesale adoption of American systems of "electives" and measurement of proficiency by "units," it is recognized that an enormous amount of hard thinking and experimenting has been devoted to these problems in America.

Not without interest in this connection, although referring to elementary and not to secondary schools, is a bulletin (1921, No. 36) of the American Bureau of Education on the organizing of subject-matter in units of study (technically known as "major projects"), around which the entire work of the school is made to center for a given time: a "house" project, for instance, involving history and geography, nature-study (homes of animals), literature, art, and language. It is claimed that wherever the method has been tried it has been notably successful in unifying the interests and vitalizing the activities of the school.

London's School Journeys, Growing Educational Factor in Large City

London, England
Special Correspondence

THE School Journey Association is one of the good examples of great endings from little beginnings. Twenty-seven years ago in South London a little group of teachers decided to take some of the children in their schools to the country to learn from nature what was hard to learn from books. They collected the money, partly from the parents, partly from friends, and so big an impression was made upon them by the results that they determined to go on. The School Journey Association is now an important group of workers, with a definite end in view. They advocate the school journey as a desirable factor in the education of boys and girls and branches are being formed in every quarter.

Their great work was to get the school journey recognized, and during the passage of the Education Bill of 1918 a deputation went to the Board of Education to bring forward the real value of their project with the result that the act allows local educational authorities to pay not only the purely educational charges as before but the cost of board, lodging and travel of children and teachers. In order to encourage school journeys the Board of Education was to refund one-half the total bill and 60 per cent of the supply teachers' salaries.

No account, however brief, of the work accomplished could omit the name of Lady St. Helier, the president of the School Journey Association. For many years, both before and after the war, she has been a good friend, realizing from her own experience as a public worker how great a teacher field and flower, sea and mountain may be, not only in training observation but in opening up to the city child a whole side of life that is not to be found in mean streets and crowded thoroughfares. These seem to be the days of retrenchment. The London County Council cannot undertake financial liability for school journeys at the moment. The president is nothing daunted and has rallied her friends and is trying to obtain regular support for this truly educational scheme of scholar journeys. The children who can pay provide a sufficient basis in point of numbers to begin the school journey, and then Lady St. Heller's fund helps the deserving needy children to join the happy throng.

The Journey in Action

Forty little boys sitting on the floor of a London school classroom were all looking attentively at the headmaster. Each held a small brown book. The visitor nodded good day and the question was asked "How many boys have seen the sea?" Half the number of right hands made reply. "How many boys have ever seen a mountain?" Nobody held up a hand. It is easy then to think of the delight of these children starting off to the romantic corner of Wales where Abergavenny is situated.

The brown book deserves special mention. It is the journey book of this particular school, printed by hectograph and designed, illustrated and written by the staff. On the opening page the names of "our party" are printed. Mr. Rose is the headmaster, Mrs. Rose the "mother" of the party. Mr. Honnor is the hectographer, Mr. Dix the housemaker and Mr. Leach the treasurer. All these are the organizers. Then come the aims of the school journey and the first is to bring teachers and scholars into closer touch with each other. One can imagine no better way. Another aim is to cultivate a taste for natural pleasures and pursuits, to learn how to spend a holiday intelligently and happily. Then come the lists of clothes and the program, with maps of the neighborhood drawn to scale. Here are sections of the geological formation, sketches of hill outlines, descriptions of the coal beds. Then follow translations of the Welsh words and a list of the birds, beasts and flowers that may be met with on the journeys. Finally at the end of the little brown book comes the register of marks for conduct and cleanliness, for observation sketches and notes and the general report.

Some day the whole country holiday scheme for city children will be ordered like the school journeys. There will be work and play and some wise friend to awaken interest and make good use of the country opportunity.

Ireland's Technical School Situation

Dublin, Ireland
Special Correspondence

THE following views on technical education in Ireland are those of a prominent Dublin business man, Mr John Good, one time chairman of the City of Dublin technical education committee. Mr. Good was also at one time president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, and has been the president of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers of Great Britain and Ireland. He was the first Irishman to hold that position.

One of the greatest barriers to the progress of technical education in Ireland is the low standard of education of boys and girls leaving the primary schools. At an inquiry held in Dublin some time ago, employers and technical education authorities were unanimous in stating that 75 per cent of the boys entering industrial life were unable to pass a simple qualifying examination for entrance into the technical schools.

Reasons for Conditions

Many reasons have been put forward for this deplorable state of affairs, but two of the most important are: (1) The irregularity of school attendance, and (2) the early age at which boys and girls leave school. It will cause some surprise to many to learn that in Ireland where what is known as compulsory school attendance is in vogue, daily attendance at the primary schools is not required. All that is insisted on is an attendance of 150 days out of the school year; whereas, in England and Scotland boys and girls are legally compelled to attend each day the school is open. The Irish Education Act of 1892 is in urgent need of being amended in many respects, not the least being the administration of the law concerning compulsory attendance.

Boys and girls in Ireland are not compelled to attend school after 14 years of age, and if a pupil shows he is above the average intelligence, and reaches the sixth standard before he is 14, that pupil is not compelled to attend school any longer. It is obvious that this system militates against the further training of the promising pupil, and citizens of the future are thus hindered by lack of education. The temptation to use the boy or girl, in order to swell the family income when he or she is offered 10 shillings a week for running messages, has in many cases been yielded to, especially at a time when unemployment is rife.

Built on Assumption

The whole fabric of technical instruction in Ireland has been built up on the assumption that young people leaving the primary school will pass on to the technical school, and excellent technical schools are to be found today in all towns of any importance. These institutions are well equipped and provided with staff and means for doing good, but they have not, and cannot do the work they were intended to do, because the proportion of those attending is far below what it should be.

The ramifications of the injury arising from the defects in primary education are widespread. In industry there is a great shortage of apprentices. Boys entering trades now look for higher rates of pay and employers require a higher standard of knowledge than formerly.

It is recommended that boys shall have two years in a technical school (before entering an apprenticeship at 16) devoted to a specialized training in the subjects connected with the trade they intend to follow. As things are, instead of becoming useful tradesmen, children drift into blind-alley occupations, and in a few years drift further into the great river of unskilled labor which seems to be already in flood.

Concrete Facts

Within the last few weeks a deputation from the Dublin advisory committee for juvenile employment, which waited on the Minister for Education in the Free State Government, pointed out that during the last year (1922) 1008 boys and 560 girls between the ages of 14 and 16 applied for employment at the Labor Exchange, and employment could only be found for 150 boys and 64 girls, leaving 858 boys and 496 girls, a total of 1354, for whom no occupation could be found.

The deputation submitted the following proposal, which was supported by the juvenile advisory committees at Cork, Waterford, and Limerick: "That this committee desires to draw the attention of the Minister for Education to the abnormal number of boys and girls now leaving the national schools without any prospect of obtaining employment, and urges as a matter of serious national importance that, as a temporary measure, until normal industrial conditions are re-established, the school-leaving age should be raised to 16, and the school-leaving standard from VI to VII, provision being made for the exemption of those boys and girls over the age of 14 who produce evidence of having secured satisfactory employment."

An urgent appeal to raise the school age from 14 to 16 has been made by the president of the children's court in Dublin, quite recently. He urged that immediate steps should be taken to prevent the thousands of boys and girls leaving the national schools at 14, when there was so little prospect of their obtaining employment. Even a temporary raising of the school age during this period of depression in trade would have an enormous influence for good on the education of the young people, and so enable them to enter the technical schools where they will be fitted to enter skilled occupations.

Student Government Development in Lower Grades

This is the first of two articles on Student Government in Lower Grades. The second will appear on this page in an early issue.

By WILLIAM E. MORGAN JR.
St. Louis, Mo.
Special Correspondence

STUDENT participation in the government of the Lower School of The Principia, in St. Louis, Mo., is being tried out with interesting results.

Principia's pupils come from 34 states, and as very considerable care is taken with regard to the admission of applicants, the school's enrollment may be considered as being composed of at least a good average of the type of student to be found in various parts of the country. It is therefore an interesting commentary that almost the only pupils who upon enrollment look askance at student government are those coming from schools at which that method of training has been attempted. In consideration of this fact, it may be concluded that some further work yet remains to be done in order that a plan of student participation may achieve satisfactory development.

Many years ago a number of attempts at the establishment of a system of student government were made in Principia. The attempts appeared carefully planned and were based upon the fact that a comparatively high degree of individual honor and individual responsibility had been previously developed. Nevertheless, these efforts proved unsuccessful.

Why Early Success Was Lacking

In order to discover why the school's early attempts did not result more satisfactorily, a careful investigation was made. The information gathered during the study formed a basis for a new policy on the part of the school, and since the causes of the failures were found to be such as might affect any other institution, these causes will be briefly outlined.

From the day Principia opened, its declared mission was twofold: First, to give a thorough and practical scholastic training; and second, to guide the unfoldment of character and to foster the love for and appreciation of ideals. Recognizing its mission to be that of preparing boys and girls to meet life situations properly, the school realized that it must give thorough training in preparation for constructive citizenship. Two closely associated conceptions, those of individual responsibility and individual honor, were clearly recognized as bases of our social order.

Inspired by this knowledge and impressed by evidence that Principia's students, in common with other students of the same ages needed specific practice and training toward these ideals, Principia applied almost simultaneously the two supposedly "sure cure" remedies known as student government and the honor system. The application of these correctives appeared to be a logical step. But though pupils had learned to care for themselves and to realize that what was fair for one was fair for all, the average pupil was a member in good standing of the Mind-Your-Own-Business Society. Specific training was necessary to develop the realization of group responsibility. And the unfoldment of this important social conception had not taken place. As a mental corrective, our external application of a plan of organization had not proved effective. Only through internal application could our remedy achieve the desired results, and this internal application must result in an apperceptive process. Our plan for student participation in government must therefore be developed from the basis of previously presented and accepted ideals. Interest and confidence in the new organization must be unfolded within pupils in such easy stages that as the pupils develop the plan, so the plan would develop the pupils.

One System at a Time

A second error in past procedure, discovered during the investigation, was that both student government and the honor system had been presented simultaneously. It was seen that these two reforms were more than could be digested at one time.

A third condition had hindered the success of the plan: Previous attempts were all started with pupils of the High School or Junior College who would graduate within one or at most two years. It had been felt that younger children would respect the greater experience of older pupils and follow their lead. But younger pupils seemed to believe in a sort of double standard—one for themselves and another for their seniors. The school's investigation therefore indicated that student government must develop as a growth, the seeds of which should be sown in the earliest years of a child's experience. Why should elementary school pupils not receive rudimentary training in citizenship?

Principia is so organized that it offers a unique opportunity for training applied over a considerable period of years. It is divided into three departments, the Lower School, the Upper School and the Junior College. With such an organization it was a simple matter to put theory into practice. Efforts that had previously been limited to the development of civic consciousness among older pupils were not lessened, but in addition attention was focused upon the inculcation of the necessary ideals and their application in pupils of elementary school age.

In our mother-school (kindergarten) and primary grades, children receive the first knowledge of life imparted by others than their own parents. Here pupils come into contact for the first time with a number of children and begin to learn the necessity of acting in accordance with a general plan for the sake of harmony. As the pupil advances from room to room and becomes further orientated to the scholastic-social environment, he finds himself a citizen of what appears to him a vast commonwealth of over 200 members and discovers that he is associated more intimately with a class group of about twenty-five other citizens. With these his interests are more closely allied than with the larger group. Unconsciously to the pupil the schoolroom comes to bear, to the school as a whole, much the same relation that a city bears to a state. In this schoolroom city of the boy and girl the teacher functions somewhat as the mayor, and occasionally, it must be confessed, as the police force. However, this latter requirement of the teacher's position decreases as each child's understanding of his own responsibility with regard to social conditions unfolds. Rights and desires of others soon begin to force themselves upon the child's attention. Now the process of voting upon various questions must be made use of to develop the pupil's willingness to abide by the decision of the majority. By this time certain citizens of each small community have become leaders able to direct public opinion. Now let the mayor and police force see that public opinion frowns upon the evil doers.

Of course boys and girls are not aware that matters are developing as described. But each new stage of unfoldment must be carefully guided by the teachers (the mayors of our miniature municipalities) and by the head master (the governor of the Commonwealth of Lower School).

Arriving at the fifth grade and beyond, the junior citizen learns to elect a representative to the state Legislature (the Lower School student council) and to respect the views of this body as expressed in the weekly three-minute stump speeches of his representative. Through this individual he comes into a knowledge of his relationship and responsibility to the state as well as to his city, i. e., to his entire Lower School organization, as well as to the smaller unit—the schoolroom. Although the members of the student council are elected by the members of the more advanced grades, their three-minute talks are given to the lower grades and occasionally even in the mother school. Pupils in these lower grades are very co-operative and are intensely interested in the activities of the council.

The Teachers' House

In Winchester, Va., as in many another town, boarding houses are scarce and teachers are hard put to it to find suitable living accommodations. So the school board has done the obvious thing. It has rented a furnished home, installed a manager and turned over the establishment to the teachers. Here 12 of them room and 21 take their meals. The city is under no expense in the proceeding as the cost of running the house is divided among those using it. Even in this first year while there is much experimenting, the charges have been considerably lower than those obtaining in the regular boarding houses of the city. So satisfactory is the arrangement that it is proposed next year to lease a much larger house.

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NEW RULES SOUGHT FOR SEA CARRIAGE

British Bill Asks Hague Rules and Uniform Bills of Lading

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 15—On April 5 the text was issued of the bill introduced in the House of Lords on March 26 "to amend the law with respect to the carriage of goods by sea." This bill is designed to give effect to the so-called "Hague rules" as amended at the International Maritime Conference held in London last autumn, and afterward embodied in the draft convention approved by the Ambassadors' Conference held at Brussels a few weeks later.

Although 24 states were represented at the conference the only country so far which besides Great Britain has taken steps to give effect to the convention is the United States of America, where a bill has been brought forward, but cannot now be proceeded with till next December. The British bill, on the other hand, will be brought before Parliament during the current session.

The bill in itself is short, consisting of a preamble and four clauses, of which the second is as follows: "There shall not be implied in any contract for the carriage of goods by sea to which the (Hague) rules apply any absolute undertaking by the carrier of the goods to provide a seaworthy ship," which is an amplification of one article in the rules, the emphasis lying on the word "absolute." The other three clauses are merely designed to enforce compliance with the Hague rules, which are appended to the bill in a separate schedule.

The effect of the Hague rules is to define accurately the respective liabilities of shipper and carrier. If they are adopted it will be possible to introduce a uniform bill of lading applicable to every country in which the rules are in force. Such a bill of lading, being not only a document of title to the goods, but also the contract of carriage, would no doubt be acceptable to bankers all the world over in the same way as the ordinary bill of exchange. This would be a great advance on the present system, in which, owing to the different customs of the nations of the world in respect of the contractual obligations of shipper and carrier, bills of lading are constantly a source of trouble and uncertainty to the business community.

UNIVERSITY CLUB OPENS AT ATHENS

ATHENS, April 2 (Special Correspondence)—American and Greek cooperation in welfare work is shown by the founding of the "University Students' Club." This was first attempted in 1895, but the concrete realization was only effected this year. Every institution has need of financing, and the funds of this club have been provided in the following manner: A university professor, Mr. Maginas, left his house as a special legacy for the club. Then the university board of professors voted 125,000 drachmas (about $1400) to the same effect. This was not enough. The American Y. M. C. A. saw that the good scheme was about to be wrecked for lack of support, and it has offered 100,000 drachmas, with one of its men, J. F. Machotka, as special organizer of the working of the University Club.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Siotis, and Mr. Papoulias, vice-president of the university, were present at the opening celebration, which was characteristic of the prevailing feeling of co-operation. Athletics, musical education, educational films, excursions for study and home comforts and healthy meals at the lowest possible rates, are to be some of the features of this club.

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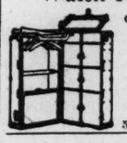

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Stockton (Continued)

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MONTANA

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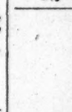

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"The House of Quality"
Everything that a woman wears and a thousand and one department store articles.

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Salt Lake City
(Continued)

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Best of Everything for the Table

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MILLINERY FOR SMART WOMEN
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Wm. H. Smith.....St. Helen Hotel

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The Booknook.....2722 Colby St.

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BLACK & KING
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WASHINGTON

Everett
(Continued)

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Meditations in a Sculpture Gallery

THERE is a right place for everything under the sun, and the right place for sculpture is not the usual exhibition gallery. Those who were uncertain before must be sure of it now if they have been to the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society arranged in the academic group of courts and terraces and gardens at One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Street and Broadway, New York.

Sculpture seems to borrow a new loveliness, or dignity, from out-of-doors, though, of course, not invariably. Once we have seen the Victory at the head of the great stairway in the Louvre we would not want to see it anywhere else, the beautiful winged figure filling this special spot as nobly as if designed for it. To the spacious church or palace interior, sculpture also belongs. No one would disturb the slumbers of the peaceful figures outstretched upon their tombs in side chapel or crypt, only the puritan or vandal would empty the niches of choir screen or reredos.

But this is by no means the same thing as the display of statues and busts in the closely fitting rows of the sculpture gallery and on the walls plastered with medals and placques and memorial tablets. No wonder the picture gallery is reluctantly left for a collection as depressing at a glance as the stone-cutter's over-crowded yard. In the Paris Salon the difficulty is evaded by reserving for the sculpture the large central court, where the bits of green here and there and the birds flying in from the Champs-Elysées at least suggest out-of-doors. In the American exhibition gallery the problem is more easily disposed of by providing no place whatever for sculpture.

To consult our memory is to be amazed to find how much of the sculpture it has preserved for us was seen in the open air. Indeed the very word sculpture seems to recall the white limbs and drapery of god or goddess, nymph or satyr gleaming among the ilexes of the old Italian villa or in the classic groves of French gardens, the sky blue above, the sun shining on the time-stained marble. Or else it is a day of gloom and grayness we remember, and the rain drips on the same white limbs, still beautiful in their shivering sadness. Or, in memory, again we turn a corner always unexpected, no matter how often we have turned it in the past, and we stop with the inevitable thrill before the great equestrian statue of Verrocchio or Danatello in the Italian piazza; or the Jeanne d'Arc of Frémiet in the Paris place; or Charles I, calm in the bustle of Trafalgar Square; or it may be Rodin's Burghers of Calais, as melancholy as the low gray heavens above them—does one ever remember Calais gay and sunlit? But there is scarcely a town, scarcely a country side anywhere that has not helped to fill one's storehouse of beloved memories. Even General Jackson on his rocking-horse in the Washington Square, so green and fragrant in the springtime, has his charm for us so that I, for one, rebel when I hear of the plan to carry him away to some more retired corner of the capital.

And what a crowd of other memories can be evoked—the broken marbles of Greece and Rome which have escaped capture and imprisonment in museums; Della Robbia's dainty white-and-blue bambinos looking down from the outer walls of the old hospital in Pistoria; the irresistible rococo statues on the bridge at Prague; the rows upon rows of saints and angels about the doors, and above as high as eye can reach, of the wonderful French cathedrals—who that has loved Chartres would ever again find inspiration or emotion in the rigid lines of statues set out (indoors) for exhibition? But this pleasure, which is the sculptor's lavish gift to the world, is endless. We can scarcely count the treasured memories we owe to his genius.

The truth is that the same laws hold good with sculpture as with painting or, for that matter, any other art. The primitives and the painters of the Renaissance are apt to be praised by the modern, but not too "independent," critic at the expense of the painters of today. But an advantage enjoyed by the earlier painters that makes all the difference was their great good fortune in being able to do their work, as a rule, for some special place and purpose. The Madonna was to fill the panel above the altar or to redeem with its color the chapel's bareness; the portrait was to hang in the palace hall or council chamber. Today the rule is, rather, for the painter to paint for he knows not what or where, though commissions sometimes smooth the way for him. Of old the patron sought the painter, today the painter must seek the patron.

As with the painter, so with the sculptor, though for the sculptor commissions are apt to be more plentiful. The theory is that the artist works best when he works to please himself. True, but his best may be dishonored by the place chance imposes upon it. A very notable instance can be given of the gain to the modern sculptor when he works in harmony with the site and surroundings chosen for him. One of the few modern statues that grip the emotions and live in memory is that enigmatic draped figure, heavy-laden with the mystery and sorrow of life, that Saint-Gaudens designed for Henry Adams. Far too much has been made of the enigma. For the great thing is that Saint-Gaudens, knowing the possibilities of the sheltered space reserved for him, was able to give to the symbolic woman, in her draperies of grief, a solemn beauty that his contemporaries seldom achieved or rivaled. There, in the remote Washington inclosure, shut in with shade, a curving seat opposite where the lover of beauty can rest in meditation and find peace, she is as impressive as the statues about the Romanesque or Gothic cathedral door or recumbent on the medieval tomb. In an exhibition gallery, would this figure have been as impressive, have left as imperishable a memory?

Yet, conditions being what they are, the modern artist must take his work to an exhibition gallery in search of a patron, when the commission comes for a portrait or a mural decoration, a statue or a monument, he exhibits that he may not be forgotten. But the many do not share such good fortune, and, therefore, in our sorry scheme of things, exhibitions there must be. The artist can improve the conditions enormously by his arrangement of these exhibitions. The painter is gradually getting rid of the time-worn convention of heavy red background and crowded walls, and is learning to make a picture gallery a pleasant place to linger in. What the sculptor can do on his side is now shown by the National Sculpture Society. The terraces and gardens out at One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Street are charming, and one realizes it all the more on going from them into the courts and halls, which have also been generously lent for the exhibition by the Academy of Arts and Letters and the neighboring societies. The charm hardly follows one across the threshold.

E.

Courtesy of Pennsylvania Museum

Charles Bridge, Prague, From Aquatint by F. T. Simon

Chicago Art Institute

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, April 12

WITH the opening of the new print rooms on the main floor of the Art Institute, another red letter day is posted in the annals. Since this is the age of pictures in black and white as messengers in illustration of events and in advertising the productions of the most active industrial period the world has ever known, it is time for the public to be made aware of the enjoyable qualities of fine prints which in their way stand beside the classic poets as the ephemeral drawings in magazines as a rule, rank with casual verse. It is true that etchers and lithographers making drawings for illustration of timely value rank high in technique and ideals. Yet as one turns to books which have survived the criticism of years because the author had a clear thought made brilliant as an inspiration, so the artist in black and white has his choice company of painter-engravers and etchers who have chronicled their times, since the first wood-block print and line-engraving made black lines on parchment or paper near the beginning of the fourteenth century.

The Genial Curator

The spacious new Print Rooms in the north wing at the left of the main door of the Art Institute are hospitable and alive with interest under the enthusiasm of the genial curator, William McC. McKee. Friendly reader, do you know what it means to meet an enthusiast in an art gallery? And how valuable is an experience with a curator who reverences masterly technical accomplishment on one hand, while he discovers beauty and profound message in the ultimate picture. This twofold point of view vitalizes genuine appreciation of the Little Masters—Durer, the father of engraving; Rembrandt, the father of etching; the masterly French portrait engravers; the landscapists near our century, and Zorn, Whistler, Pennell.

In tune with the modern taste for foreign novelty is a gallery hung with portraits from the Odilon Redon collection in Paris, purchased by the trustees from the artist's estate. Connoisseurs declare it to be the most complete expression of this wildly imaginative draftsman of wierd dreams, and who in his portraits visioned the spiritual fantasy of his subject. A companion with us said "How queer!" and was willing to go on, and another said "Let us stay. Remember this is an original character. His imagination was fantastic and taking him as a strange by-path into human picturing, is, as if we chose the tales of Poe, or of Stevenson to entertain us." Odilon Redon deserves a long story by himself.

Lithographs

Every little while, a lithograph suggesting a scene in a Wagnerian opera comes in a shop window or the soft play of light and shade on an elusive print in Fantin-Latour. His impressionistic imaginative manner of conveying his meaning goes on to his canvases, one of which lovely in color is at O'Brien' to supplement the ideas gathered at this extensive show at the Art Institute Print Rooms.

One is tempted to go out into the highways and cry "Come one, come all—this is extraordinary and food for dreams! Come quickly while 40 prints by Fantin-Latour create an atmosphere in this quiet gallery and you can yield to his magic." Fantin-Latour belongs to France, the France of exquisite culture as Odilon Redon came from France of erratic fancies. It is a rare occasion for 40 prints, each an example of fine printing in lithography, beautiful in shimmering silvery lights and enchanting to the imagination, to appear together.

The Albert Roullier Memorial Print Collection was presented by Mrs. Roullier and Miss Alice Roullier in memory of husband and father, a distinguished print collector to whom Chicago is in debt for the beginnings of an interest in this phase of art. Albert Roullier respected the noble past at the same time that he welcomed the artist of today. In keeping with this breadth of view, Miss Roullier has searched for unique examples of the work of the modern French. Usually an artist is represented by a single characteristic print and in few instances does an artist appear with more than one. It is a growing portfolio, the donors adding prints as time goes on and hence if a student desires to know the modern French in fine prints, here is the gallery fascinating in its interest, as every print has a subject worth while and is not merely a technical exploit.

From Eugene Carrière is a portrait of Mme. Carrière; from Degas, "Au Louvre: Musee des antiques," in which Miss Mary Cassatt is a personage; from Marie Laurencin, "Jeune fille," and contrasting ideas and ideals from Manet, Matisse, Berthe Morisot, Pablo Picasso, Theodule Ribot, Jacques Emile Blanche, Gaston La Touche, Delacroix, Puvis de Chavannes, Paul Signac, Albert Besnard, Felix Bracquemond, Honore Daumier, Alexandre Lunois, Fantin-Latour, Daubigny and Corot and Lepere, Legrand and Rodin—all vital figures in the Paris of their day and with them others recorded in the hall of fame.

To point to the future are the exhibitions of 36 prints given by Martin Ryerson to add to the luster of groups by Seymour Haden, Meryon, Rembrandt, Whistler, Millet, Lorrain and Buhot. Miss Elizabeth McCormick's loan of seven engravings by William Blake colored by his wife contributes to the importance of this opening of the print rooms.

L. M. McC.

Caro-Delvaille Shows New Work in Paris

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—An exhibition for the benefit of the Union des Arts gathers in the rooms of the Chambre Syndicale de la Curiosité, the decorative works of M. Caro-Delvaille. For many years M. Caro-Delvaille has exhibited none of his paintings, either at the Salon de la Nationale or elsewhere. We well remembered this skillful virtuoso of femininity, and we wondered if the Caro-Delvaille of 1923 was merely continuing the Caro-Delvaille of 13 years ago.

We met with a most agreeable surprise, and to follow through his works his intellectual and moral evolution which brought a parallel evolution of his art was an extraordinary experience. After a long sojourn in America, M. Caro-Delvaille has come back to Paris with the most important results of his 13 years' artistic meditations—results of a considerable effort, very curious, very new also, and extremely pleasing.

This part of his work comprises studies of Chinese philosophers and theologians, hermits lost in contemplation against the background of barren rocks and clouds which protect their solitude; Buddhist priests, the great Lama and his counsellors, and the "compassionate divinity" Krishna. The decorative conception is happy, the personages are clearly defined, drawn with the precision of a Primitive, standing out against backgrounds in turn calm and dramatic.

Varied Exhibitions in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, April 23

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art has recently placed on view an accession of the greatest importance, perhaps the most outstanding single object in the classical department; this is a Greek bronze horse, dating about 470 B. C. and measuring about 15 inches high and 14 inches long. The horse is without rider and is shown walking with head erect. It is distinctly a product of the first half of the fifth century B. C., when the earliest sense of stylization was merging into the realistic tendencies of the later school of Greek sculpture. There is no slighting of anatomical detail here, but the emphasis is on the artistic and decorative conception of the whole, where vigor and poise are admirably blended. The tail, besides certain other minor parts, is missing. The original composition or use to which this statuette was put is problematical; that the horse was not complete in itself is obvious and it may have had a rider or been part of a chariot group. It remains, however, a remarkably beautiful object from any point of view. Considered archæologically, this statue illustrates the high place occupied by the horse in Greek civilization and the skillful mastery of anatomical difficulties by the Greek sculptors of this period.

Portraits by Leo Katz

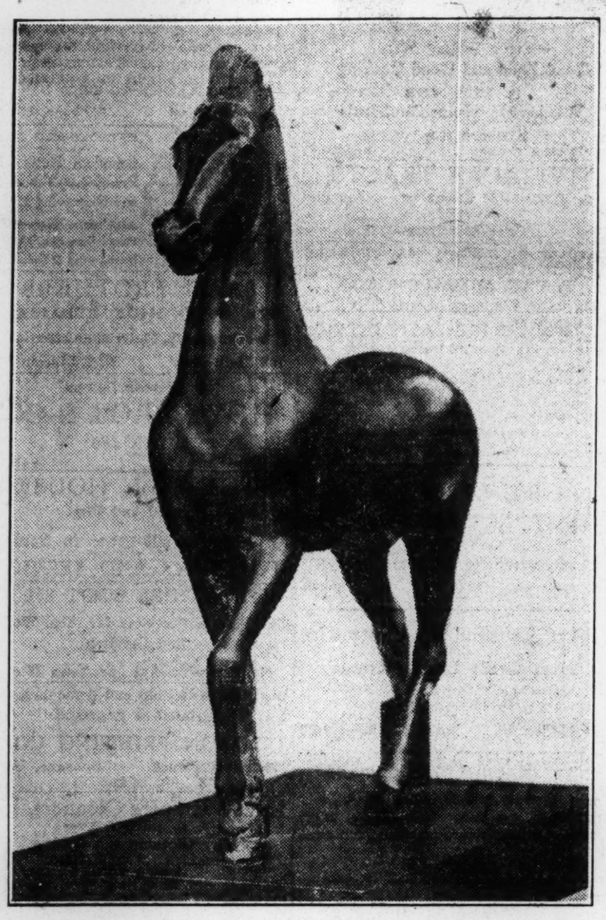
At the Ehrich Galleries is an exhibition of portraits by Leo Katz, a young Viennese artist, recently come to the United States, who brings to portraiture a fangle of decided novelty. He combines representation of natural form with symbolic interpretation of character, placing the figure against an arbitrarily conceived background or relying on some symbolic accessory of dress or ornament to point the tale. He views his sitters intuitively, externalizing their individual attributes in most unusual fashion, as, for instance, in his portrait of the "Lady With the Panther," where her obviously feline expression is reflected in an actual representation of this animal inserted at the base of the canvas. Or, again, in the portrait of a boy whose nature has been expressed by a mounted knight and pursuing dragon whirling aureole-wise, or of a business man with the pinnacles of Wall Street looming up behind. Mr. Katz's accomplished draftsmanship results in a rather precise and primitive style, which goes well with the interpolations and abstractions of his symbolism. The current show contains many portraits in chalk, silverpoint, et cetera, as the case may be, where the story is told without the aid of waymarks or signs. It is an open question how far such symbolism may be carried, how far it may infringe on the pictorial issues at stake. The less that carefully developed forms are thrust into the company of abstractions the better for portraiture it would seem, except where unity of style and consistent treatment make fusion and complete harmony possible.

Flowers and Carvings

At the same galleries is a joint exhibition of flower paintings by Felicie W. Howell and wood carvings by Brainerd B. Thresher, showing the arts of painting and carving in decorative ensemble. Miss Howell's paintings are delicate studies of rare orchids, for which Mr. Brainerd has carved appropriate frames, varying his designs and tones to suit the individual requirements of each painting. Certain motives suggested by the flowers occur in his work, and sometimes carved medallions of translucent substances are inserted. Fire screens and large three-fold carved screens are included in this unusual exhibition.

Owen Merton is showing his water colors of Bermuda at the Daniel Gallery. Here is happy blending of a true water color sense and the intelligent application of modern formulas. Some knowledge of these modern tendencies is undoubtedly requisite to understand and appreciate such paintings as these, that he knew as a boy and young art student and the present exhibitions of his paintings at the Macbeth Galleries is ample proof of the pleasure he has taken in returning to this New England paradise for painters. He is intimate and lyric in dealing with the wonderful transformations that the passing seasons work upon vale and hill, and although he is working over ground that has been covered by a host of other men, he is sufficiently individual not to be lost in the crowd.

R. F.



Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York

Greek Bronze Horse (About 470 B. C.)

"Modern Artists of America"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, April 26.

CONVENING for the second time since their incorporation, the members of the "Modern Artists of America" have taken possession of the Brummer Galleries until the 12th of May. After a season of unprecedented activity in all the various encampments that dot the field of art, this exhibition presents a pallid palette for such a radical group of artists. Here, of all places, one would expect something more substantial than a seemingly casual assembling of minor works. Yasuo Kuniyoshi, the quaintest and most humorous of the neo-primitives, gives an undeniable cachet with his "Red Cow" and "Hungry Cat"; what a happy proof it would be that "east is west" to have him illustrate, say, the fables of La Fontaine, bringing his shrewdly sensitive and decorative appreciation of animals to light and running commentary on the verses. Stefan Hirsh and Joseph Stella contribute delicately executed drawings, and Bernard Gussow sends two breezy water colors of rollicking hills and valleys. There is much here that is quite frankly entertaining and decorative; much also that is dreary and some that is distinctly off-color and questionable. The best of the so-called modernists is so good that it is becoming increasingly difficult to substitute second or third-rate productions on the public.

R. F.

Art Notes

A larger Art Institute for Akron, O., is assured by reorganization plans now effected and a campaign is on to increase its membership to 500. Individuals connected with local civic affairs are giving freely of their time to assure the success of the expansion and exhibits of well-known artists have already been provided for. E. C. Show, capitalist, has been appointed president of the institution, and Dr. Park Kolbe, president of Akron Municipal University, will be vice-president.

The traveling exhibition sponsored by the western association of art museum directors was recently shown in Sale Lake City under the auspices of the Utah Fine Arts Society.

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THE Tompson Stropper Sales Company of Kansas City, Missouri, permits us to quote the following letter recently sent by them to the Kansas City Branch Office of The Christian Science Monitor:

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THE HOME FORUM

Ben Jonson and the Tribe of Ben

One reason for Ben Jonson's early unpopularity was the fact that he was "ever a fighter," and during the century following his own day the memory was strong of his magisterial and arrogant treatment of his brother writers. He was a burly dogmatist, not unlike the even more famous Johnson of a century and a half later, but with this difference, that while he made enemies by his writings, he made friends by his talk. The good nature, we may suppose, which showed in his face was not discernible in cold print. "The truth is," says Gifford, "that Jonson, far from being vindictive, was one of the most placable of mankind; he blustered, indeed, and talked angrily; but his heart was turned to affection, and his enmities appear to have been short-lived, while his friendships were durable and sincere."— an estimate which, some say, applies very well to Gifford himself.

That Jonson was not disliked or depreciated by all the wits of the seventeenth century is proved by the group of poets who called themselves "the Tribe of Ben." Among those who revered him were Donne, Beaumont, Fletcher, Shirley, Field, Seldon, Waller, and, above all, Herrick. The last speaks of the "Alchemist" as the "best of plays," and of its author as the best of poets; and his taking little "Ode for Ben Jonson" cannot be quoted too often:

Ah Ben!
Say how, or when
Shall we thy guests
Meet at those lyric feasts,
Made at the Sun,
The Dog, the Triple Tun.

My Ben
Or come agen,
Or send to us
Thy wit's great over-plus:
But teach us yet
Wisely to husband it;
Lest we that talent spend:
And having once brought to an end
That precious stock, the store
Of such a wit, the world should have no more.

There is, too, Aubrey's delightful picture of Shakespeare and Jonson in argument. But one might go on indefinitely quoting tributes, even of later date, from Lamb to Swinburne.

No one cares now whether or not Ben was dictatorial and quarrelsome, or whether he was right or wrong in his battles with the Wits. We may wonder, nevertheless, why, with so much illustrious commendation, he is so little read. For he was a massive genius, though more scholar than poet, and with a scholar's pedantry and some of a scholar's affectations. His plays are mines of curious lore and human wisdom; he was fundamentally a good man of a large and simple piety; and, while his verse is usually more rugged than musical, he has, especially in the Masques and in the poems called "The Forest" and "Underwoods," a classic sense of form and a lightness of touch, at times, that are rare even in his age.

The truth seems to be that two causes can be assigned for his present neglect: the uncompromising realism of his pictures of contemporary life, and the alloy of lead, as one critic calls it—the academic heaviness, which weights his plays. It is an instructive study to compare his "Sejanus" or "Catiline" with Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar" or even "Coriolanus." Jonson writes in constant dread of the scholars, not daring to introduce a detail for which he cannot name his authority, while Shakespeare writes in the blissfulness of ignorance. One is reminded of the story told of Dickens and Carlyle, that when the former was planning his "Tale of Two Cities," he asked the latter to send him a "few books" about the French Revolution; and that, a day or so later, a truck backed up at Dickens's door, piled with books. We know that Carlyle read everything he could get (except the MSS and books in the British Museum, which he ignored in a huff); and we suspect that Dickens merely read two or three books, and trusted to his sense of the period for the rest. Jonson's Roman plays are immensely interesting to the scholar, but the public has persisted in leaving them unread. And his two monumental comedies, "The Alchemist" and "The Fox," conceived, some one has said, more nearly in the spirit of Molière than any other English plays, are equally neglected, because they require an encyclopedia at one elbow and a dictionary at the other, with easy access to a large reference library besides. Of all his plays, "Every Man in His Humor" held the stage almost to our time, with "The Silent Woman" a close second; and they are still given now and then by stage societies or college amateurs, as are some of the masques, such as "A Hue and Cry After Cupid" and "Oberon." But, while Shakespeare seems to be more popular than ever, Jonson's dramas have virtually vanished from the stage. Of them all, the modern general reader will perhaps like best "The Sad Shepherd: or, a Tale of Robin Hood," though it is unfortunately only a fragment. It is, however, an exquisite fragment, full of the spirit of youth, though it was his last work.

When all is said, the man who said of Shakespeare, "I loved the man and do honor to his memory on this side idolatry as much as any can;" who wrote the tender lines on Salathiel Pavy, the boy-actor, the noble elegy on Sir Lucius Cary, and the exquisite lyrics so often reprinted; who was easily the head and front of the Mermaid poets, as choice a company as England has known,—such a man is not likely soon to be forgotten.

His epigram, "To My Bookseller," is not only characteristic, but is in point:

Thou that mak'st gain thy end, and, wisely well,
Call'st a book good, or bad, as it doth sell,
Use mine so, too; I give thee leave; but crave,
For the luck's sake, it thus much favor have,
To lie upon thy stall, till it be sought;
Not offered, as it made suit to be bought;
Nor have my title-leaf on posts or walls,
Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls
For termers, or some clerk-like serving-man,
Who scarce can spell th' hard names; whose knight less can.
If, without these vile arts, it will not sell,
Send it to Bucklers-bury, there 'twill well.

"Termers" were idle people, and "send it to Bucklers-bury" means "send it to the grocer's as wrapping-paper".

R. M. G.

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A Corner of the Cité of Carcassonne

OF ALL the ancient fortress cities that have come down to us from the Middle Ages, Carcassonne, as an example of military architecture before the invention of cannon, is the most complete and perfect citadel in France, and perhaps in all Europe, too. As a material symbol of "old, forgotten far-off things, and battles long ago," the world contains few relics more lovely.

What a history this most ancient fortress has had! Guarding a principal valley-road, from Gaul into Spain, Carcasso was a "noble" city, even under the Roman dominion of 70 B. C. In 350 A. D. the Franks possessed Carcasso for a time; and in 436 Theodoric, king of the Visigoths, and his descendants after him, became its lords. These were the virile and military people who, upon the ruins of the Roman walls, raised the inner of the two existing lines of fortification, which, as restored by Viollet le Duc, are the outstanding features of the "ville haute." In the middle of the eighth century, the Moors, swarming into France through Spain, took the city, and held it during their period of rule. Long afterward—the followers of Mahomet having been, in their turn, dispossessed—there came against Carcassonne—not from the south, this time, but from the north—the most implacable of all her many antagonists, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, the crusader Baron, and father of that founder of English liberties, Simon de Montfort, the younger. That was in 1209, and in 1247 King Louis IX, also prejudiced against the southerners, drove out the inhabitants of Carcassonne, and by granting them permission to build new homes on the other side of the river, became the founder of the modern "ville basse." He also it was who built the outer ring of forts, which, with the inner bulwark of the Visigoths, make the strangely spectacular glory that is Carcassonne.

One's first impression, upon entering the city, is that this astonishing accumulation of medieval masonry seems almost too perfect to be actual; that it is less the real thing than an imitation of the thing. Little by little, however, stone by stone almost, and tower by tower, as you walk the rampart paths that Philippe le Hardi wrought upon the Roman and Visigoth fortifications, and look inward to the spires of the chapel, the turrets of the feudal castle, the brown roofs of the humble peasant-dwellings nestling beneath and outward, over the lices, to the ramparts of St. Louis, thence down upon the shining plain of the Aude, over the boundless landscape, from the silver snows that flash upon the southern Pyrenees, to the purple lights and mysterious shadows racing over the northern Cevennes, one begins to feel the lure of the Middle Ages, still powerful here across the veiling mists of time.

Most vividly, as seen from the rampart of the Tour de l'Eveque—a room in which was the study used by Viollet le Duc—does the majestic defiance of these towered battlements challenge, and contrast with, the spaces of ancient garden and of orchard, tender and gracious in their spring-green garments, gemmed with snowy blossoms, among which the bent old peasants work, and the young girls play with the children. To the right, full in view, from the grassy banks at their base, rise, dark, stern and triumphant, the massive walls, gateways, parapets and conical towers, dominated by the huge bulk of the feudal castle. Blackened by the centuries are these stones, weather-worn and fissured with cracks and crannies from which—softening beautifully so much martial sternness—grow and hang garlands of clinging wall-flower, golden yellow and bronze, at the lowest sprays of which three black goats, tended by an old woman in a white cap, eagerly pluck and nibble, standing the while upon their hind legs, with their fore-feet resting against the stones.

Picturesque, beyond the power of words, is the whole scene. Directly below are the tawny roofs of the old town, and beyond it, seen through the April verdure of the bordering trees, are the many flowered banks of the babbling river where the babbling washer-women kneel, the gray-brown arches of the ancient bridge, and, further still, the modern city, with its girdling boulevards; their course shown in belts of coppery hue which are the swelling buds of the plane trees soon to burst into green. One of the gardiens, passing me along the rampart path, and observing my rapt enthusiasm, smiles. Then, confidentially, "Ah! but you should see Carcassonne during the 'embrasement,' when the Bengal lights flare out behind the walls, and all the battlements are silhouetted." To which I answered: "It is very lovely, no doubt, your embrasement, but I have already seen the moonlight upon the Tour Narbonnaise." The gardien looked at me, shook his head, and passed on.

The Key of Gold

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

April has a key of gold
And with it she unlocks
A treasure-trove of rarer things
Than gems and Paris frocks;
Perfume of apple-blossoms pink,
And lilacs wet with dew,
The valley-lily's scented pearls,
The violet's hood of blue,

Long crystal fringes of the showers,
The rainbow's ribbons gay,
The thrush's little silver flute,
The robin's roundelay,
And amber honey that the bees
Their velvet bags may fill.
April has a key of gold,
It is the daffodil.

Minna Irving

Natural History in Classical History

The natural history of the ancients is not enshrined in Aristotle and Pliny. It pervades the vast literature of classical antiquity. For all we may say of the reticence with which the Greeks proclaim it, it greets us nobly in Homer, it sings to us in Anacreon, Sicilian shepherds tune their pipes to it in Theocritus: and anon in Virgil we dream of it to the coo of doves and the sound of bees' industrious murmur.

Not only from such great names as these do we reach the letter and the spirit of ancient Natural History. We must go a-wandering into the by-ways of literature. We must eke out the . . . treatises of Aristotle and Pliny by help of the fragments which remain of the works of such naturalists as Speusippus or Alexander the Myndian; add to the familiar stories of Herodotus the Indian tales of Ctesias and Megasthenes; sit with Athenaeus and his friends at the supper table, gleaning from cook and epicure, listening to the merry . . . gentlemen capping verses and spinning yarns; read Xenophon's treatise on Hunting, study the didactic poems, the Cynogetica and Halieutica, of Oppian and of Ovid. And then again we may hark back to the greater world of letters, wherein poet and scholar, from petty fabulist to the great dramatists, from Homer's majesty to Lucian's wit, share in the love of Nature and enliven the delicate background of their story with allusions to beast and bird.

Such allusions, refined at first by art and hallowed at last by familiar memory, lie treasured in men's hearts and enshrine themselves in our noblest literature. Take, of a thousand crowding instances, that great passage in the Iliad where the Greek host, disembarking on the plains of the Scamander, is likened to a migrating flock of cranes or geese or long-necked swans, as they fly proudly over the Asian meadows and alight screaming by Cayster's stream—and Virgil echoes more than once the familiar lines. The crane was a well-known bird. Its lofty flight brings it, again in Homer, to the very gates of heaven. Hesiod and Pindar speak of its far-off cry, heard from above the clouds: and that it 'observed the time of its coming,' 'intelligent of seasons,' was a proverb old in Hesiod's day—when the crane signalled the approach of winter, and when it bade the husbandman make ready to plough. It follows the plough, in Theocritus, as persistently as the wolf the kid and the peasant-lad his sweetheart. The discipline of the migrating cranes, the serried wedge of their ranks in flight, the good order of the resting flock, are often, and often fancifully, described. Aristotle records how they have an appointed leader, who keeps watch by night and in flight keeps calling to the laggards; and all this old story Euripides, the most naturalistic of the great tragedians, puts into verse:

The ordered host of Libyan birds avoids
The wintry storm, obedient to the call
Of their old leader, piping to his flock.

Lastly, Milton gathers up the spirit and the letter of these and many another ancient allusion to the migrating cranes:

Part loosely wing the region; part more wise,
In common ranged in figure, wedge their way
Intelligent of seasons, and set forth
Their aery caravan, high over seas
Flying, and over lands; with mutual wing
Easing their flight; so steers the prudent crane.

—D'Arcy W. Thompson, in "The Legacy of Greece."

The Wooden Midshipman

Did you not admire his courage and fidelity as every day in the long years found him at the post of duty, never flinching, and never sleeping? He really becomes a character in the story, and somehow one would miss him from the dramatis personæ as one would Captain Cuttle, Cleopatra, Carker, Edith, Miss Nipper, Mr. Toots, Walter Gay or Florence Dombey herself. There are sixty-five allusions to the little wooden midshipman in "Dombey and Son," as follows: one in the preface, five in the titles of chapters and fifty-nine in the story itself. He is characterized once as "a little timber midshipman," once as "the woodenest of midshipmen," once as "the unfortunate midshipman," once as "the insensible midshipman," once as "the hard-hearted midshipman," twelve times as "the little midshipman," twenty times as "the wooden midshipman," and twenty-two times as simply "the midshipman." In chapter four, Solomon Gills, the owner of the hero of this paper, is spoken of as "the sole master and proprietor of one of these effigies, of that which might be called familiarly the woodenest of that which thrust itself out above the pavement, right leg foremost, with a suavity the least endurable, and had the shoe buckles and flapped waistcoat the least reconcilable to human reason, and bore at its right eye the most offensively disproportionate piece of machinery" (which we are told later was a quadrant).

In Chapter XIX. we read:—

"The Wooden Midshipman at the Instrument-maker's door, like the hard-hearted little midshipman he was, remained supremely indifferent to Walter's going away, even when the last day of his sojourn in the back parlour was on the decline. With his quadrant at his round black knob of an eye, and his figure in its old attitude of indomitable alacrity, the midshipman displayed his elfin small-clothes to the best advantage, and . . . had no sympathy with worldly concerns. He was so far the creature of circumstances, that a dry day covered him with dust, and a misty day peppered him with little bits of soot, and a wet day brightened up his tarnished uniform for the moment, and a very hot day blistered him; but otherwise he was a callous, obdurate, conceited midshipman, intent of his own discoveries, and caring as little for what went on about him, terrestrially, as Archimedes at the taking of Syracuse.

"Such a midshipman he seemed to be, at least, in the then position of domestic affairs. Walter eyed him kindly many a time in passing in and out; and poor old Sol, when Walter was not there, would come and lean against the door-post, resting his weary wig as near the shoe-buckles of the guardian genius of his trade and shop as he could. But no fierce idol with a mouth from ear to ear . . . was ever more indifferent to the appeals of its savage votaries, than was the midshipman to these marks of attachment."

In the last chapter we read, "And how goes the wooden midshipman in these changed days. Why, here he still is, right leg foremost, hard at work upon the hackney coaches, and more on the alert than ever, being newly painted from his cocked hat to his buckled shoes, and up above him, in golden characters, these names shine refulgent, Gills and Cuttle. The captain is as satisfied of the midshipman's importance to the commerce and navigation of the country as he could possibly be if no ship left the Port of London without the midshipman's assistance."—Roland Corthell, in The Dickensian.

Troubadours and Trouveres

The Troubadours gathered in Courts—the greater number from Provence after the crusade of the Albigenses; the Trouvères, scattered for the most part through upper Italy, in the castles of the Friuli, in the glorious Trivigan marches, spread among the Italians the Art and Poetry of France.

The former bore into Italy the "gay science" which flourished in southern France: the subtle and shrewd doctrines woven around love; those exquisite rhymes of sentiment, form, and melody; that language of harmonious charm which appeared born with and for them. They thus promoted a numerous school of Italian troubadours who to the native dialects preferred the Provençal tongue.

The Trouvères, on the other hand, brought into Italy the kind of poetry that flourished in upper France: romances; songs of deeds, seized on and re-elaborated in that series of poems which, often penetrated by the imagery and sound of the dialect, scattered throughout the Paduan territory the fecund seed of Italian Romanesque Poetry.—Thomas Nelson Page

Frosty Nights

When nights are clear with moon and stars,
And frost is on the window-bars,
And makes a salty sparkle on
The rain-washed window-sill of stone,
It seems as though a powder spills
Out from a hundred heavenly mills,
Over the window-panes and bars,
The silver-shining grist of stars.
—Wilfrid Thorley, in The Saturday Review.

A Lively Faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN MATTHEW'S gospel is related the incident of the woman of Canaan who came to Christ Jesus seeking aid for her daughter, who, she asserted, was "grievously vexed with a devil." It is written that at first Jesus answered her "not a word." But the disciples, evidently mistaking the character and mission of the woman, urged him to send her away; and when, apparently to test her, he assured her that he was come only to the "lost sheep of the house of Israel," she again besought him. To his further assertion that it was not "meet to take the children's bread, and to cast it to dogs," she replied, "Truth, Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their masters' table." So greatly impressed was the Master with this reply that he commended her for her faith, and healed the daughter "from that very hour."

The sacred Scriptures contain few, if any, better examples of sublime faith in the power of the Christ to destroy inharmonious conditions than that of the woman of Canaan; and none better illustrates the lofty courage which true faith inspires. Apparently rebuked by the Prophet of Nazareth, yet confident of her ground, she persisted, and won through her gentle and logical insistency. Faith, even when founded upon mere belief, is a potent factor in the accomplishment of that which one greatly desires; but faith, based upon spiritual understanding, is on a sure foundation from which may arise the structure of successful right accomplishment.

A service which Christian Science is rendering mankind is to aid in establishing this firm foundation for faith. By demonstrating the unreality of evil in every form, and thus proving the allness of God, is faith established on understanding. This teaching of Christian Science distinguishes it from all other forms of religion which have been observed since the early centuries of the Christian era. Of this distinction, Mrs. Eddy states in "Unity of Good" (p. 9): "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death*, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others."

What firmer foundation could be laid for an abiding faith than to destroy the false claims of sickness, sin, and death, proving their unreality and their nothingness, thereby demonstrating the presence and all-power of God. Does it not seem clear that the woman of Canaan at least caught a glimpse of this compelling truth? Manifestly, Christ Jesus, detecting the quality of her thought, was led to put her to the test; and she was not found wanting, because, apparently, her faith was planted upon the solid rock of Christ, Truth.

Christian Science draws a very definite distinction between blind faith and faith based upon spiritual understanding. While the former may be of assistance in the accomplishment of good works, it is not until it passes into understanding that it reaches its full fruition. Of faith contrasted with mere belief, Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 297): "Faith is higher and more spiritual than belief. It is a chrysalis state of human thought, in which spiritual evidence, contradicting the testimony of material sense, begins to appear, and Truth, the ever-present, is becoming understood." The one sure basis for faith is the understanding of God and His spiritual creation, including man.

How assured were the ancient prophets of the presence of God, and of His protection of all living in obedience to His commands! Sublime were the examples of Abraham and Moses, of Joshua and Samuel and Isaiah, and the other spiritual seers, of a faith so firmly established as to be unshakeable. Theirs was the faith that could move mountains, because it was based upon an understanding which constitutes a scientific knowledge of God, of His omnipresence, omnipotence, and goodness. So confident was the writer of the book of Hebrews of the quality and efficacy of faith that he defined it and gave examples of its operation, even declaring that without faith we cannot please God.

How fundamental, then, should be the basis of faith! We are inevitably trusting in something. Shall it be in good or in evil? Faith in evil or a belief in its reality brings no desirable results, but is the precursor of fear and calamity. On the other hand, faith in good—that is, in God, who is infinite good—establishes one on the basis of demonstration. Faith is an active mental quality. It inspires adherence to good, and thus becomes a healing agency. Of the results of faith in Truth, Mrs. Eddy says on page 368 of Science and Health, "When we come to have more faith in the truth of being than we have in error, more faith in Spirit than in matter, more faith in living than in dying, more faith in God than in man, then no material suppositions can prevent us from healing the sick and destroying error."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1923

Editorials

Behind the Shattered Lines

IN THE Massachusetts Legislature, at the moment, there is being waged a determined and desperate battle by those who have enlisted to occupy the second line of defense against the overwhelming force of public sentiment which destroyed the saloon and which now seeks to make national prohibition effective. To all except those who are endeavoring, by whatever subterfuge or pretext that suggests itself, to nullify the fundamental law of the land, the proposal to submit a meaningless referendum to the people of the Commonwealth is admittedly vain. The saloon is gone, and with it much of the suffering, poverty and crime which were its inescapable accompaniments. But there still remain, apparently, those who hope to revive, lawfully if possible, but otherwise by crafty subterfuge, the languishing traffic which has been so profitable to the few and so costly to the many.

Although the vote recently taken in the Massachusetts House indicates an intention to pass the referendum measure finally, there is room for little doubt that the proposed action would be abortive, meaningless, and of no effect. It is proposed, in what is referred to as the Adlow Bill, to refer to the electors of the Commonwealth at the general election in the year 1924 these two questions:

> 1. Shall the senators from this Commonwealth and the Representative in Congress from this district be requested to support a constitutional amendment to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as the "prohibition" amendment?
>
> 2. Shall the senators from this Commonwealth and the Representative in Congress from this district be requested to support amendments of the federal statute known as the "Volstead Act" in order to make legal the manufacture, transportation and sale of beer and wines having a limited alcoholic content?

It should require no argument to establish the fact that whatever the result of a vote on the questions proposed, it could have not the slightest effect in determining the attitude of Congress. The voter who would mark "yes" on the referendum ballot would assume no responsibility, and he would fail as well to charge any Senator or Representative in Congress with the responsibility he thus attempted to evade and pass along, although it is not improbable that those already representing the people in the national Legislature would feel that they would be warranted in regarding such a mandate as indicative of the desires of their constituents.

Republican members of the Massachusetts Legislature who oppose the referendum measure reasonably insist that the Eighteenth Amendment and the laws enacted to enforce its provisions, define and enunciate the established policy of the United States. It would be as futile for a single state or a group of states to instruct their delegations in Congress to propose the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, or even the nineteenth amendment, which extends the right of suffrage to women, as to direct them, by whatever majority in a so-called popular referendum, to nullify, either directly or indirectly, the terms of the prohibition amendment. But a possible danger lies in the influence such mandates in the form of "instructions" or remonstrances will have. The Senator or Representative, even when representing a constituency which has given him carte blanche, as it were, is inclined to keep an ear to the ground and to be influenced, possibly against his will, and at any rate to find justification for his own course, if it accords with the expressed wish of the voters.

It is an unwarranted assumption to declare that the supporters of the law fear the result of such a reference to the people. The status of national legislation was not affected in any degree by the Massachusetts referendum in which the people refused to ratify a state enforcement code. Although by that action the Commonwealth apparently aligned itself with the opponents of law enforcement, it has not been made to appear that there exists a predominant public sentiment against the national law as such.

Federal Control of Lumber

AN INDICATION of the aroused public interest in timber preservation and reforestation in the United States, generally manifested in the observance of Forest Protection Week, is reflected in the plan, as yet not fully matured, to control or regulate, by federal enactment, the manufacture and use of lumber. The fact has been emphasized, until it has been borne in upon the consciousness of the American people, that the natural timber supply is not inexhaustible. The same warning has been given regarding coal. But a visible appraisement of the timber problem is possible, and it requires no stretch of the imagination to gain a vision of a practically timberless country fifty years hence unless steps are taken to restore, by ascertained effective processes, the depleted forest areas. With coal the promised day of shortage is more remote. So for years yet, perhaps, the people will go on digging and wasting this great natural fuel supply heedlessly and unthinkingly.

In a letter to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Reforestation, Representative Daley of Ohio proposes a method at once constructive and restrictive in an effort to perpetuate the forests and to conserve or regulate the use of commercial timber now standing. He recommends the purchase by the Government of some 81,000,000 acres of burned-over or cut-over land now unproductive, and the working-out of a plan to place all lumbering industries under the control of the United States Forest Service.

In support of the latter proposal it probably can be shown that there is, in the United States, a present and future market, at fairly profitable prices, for all the lumber that is manufactured in American mills. But it is true that markets for some grades of timber have been found by western mill owners in the Orient and in other countries or islands nearer by. It no doubt is also a fact that the outlet found for what may be claimed to be excess stocks of lumber or timber has made possible the exaction of higher prices for the product which has entered into the construction of buildings in the United States.

There is no denying the fact that present lumber prices are far too high. With the assured lessening of the forest areas, the tendency will be in the direction of higher rather than lower price schedules. Opposition to federal regulation of production can be objected to only on selfish grounds, it would seem. Surely the general export of timber products is not defensible economically. The welfare of those who have an intangible property right in the forests should be considered above the claims of those who seek to profit from public necessities.

Nationalism and Minority Rights

ON THE reverse side of the nationalist shield is almost always inscribed the symbol of xenophobia, the fear and dislike, if not the hatred, of foreigners. Those who would make their state strong naturally distrust those of an alien race. In the United States "Americanization" and restriction of immigration have been, since the World War, the order of the day. To secure national strength, efforts have been made for uniformity in language, schools, customs, manners, if not in race. In both France and Germany the nationalist parties resent the presence of strangers. In both countries anti-Semitism characterizes the jingoes. To make Italy strong has been the first tenet of the Fascisti. The war cry of "sacred egoism" they have kept alive. "Nothing for nothing" is Mussolini's motto.

If this is the state of thought in the older, established countries, what can be expected of the new states whose national solidity is much less assured? The Minority Clauses, inserted in the Paris treaties to assure equality of treatment, freedom of religion, speech, and assembly to the racial minorities, therefore need continual interpretation and—enforcement. Fair treatment of strangers, particularly members of a race that in the past has been itself guilty of oppression, requires a moral elevation seldom attained. In the Rhine provinces and on the Baltic the position of the Germans has been reversed. On the Danube the Hungarian is now the weak brother, the under dog.

By their admission to the League of Nations the Hungarians are able, however, to get a hearing for their ills. At the recent session of the League's Council at Geneva, the Magyars charged the Rumanians with discrimination and unfair tactics in Transylvania, where the Unitarian churches also complain of the new masters. Under the guise of applying their new land laws, the Hungarians assert, the Rumanians are "squeezing out" the Hungarian landowners in favor of the Rumanian peasants. By unequal taxation and "nationalization" of land and natural resources, life for the Hungarians has been made so miserable that ultimately they have to leave the country. In the Banat district, facing Belgrade, similar charges are made by the Hungarians against the Serbs. The frontiers are highly artificial, and ever since their demarcation on the maps there have been reports of raids and counter raids, official protestations and equally official denials. Whether the League can successfully interfere and enforce just treatment for the racial minorities is doubtful.

Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, and the Austrian succession states were virtually forced to sign these minority clauses. In no other way could they obtain from the big powers authority to occupy coveted territories, inhabited by aliens. Perhaps they accepted these limitations on their national sovereignties with mental reservations. Certain it is that they have honored them more in the breach than the observance. Latvia and Esthonia have, on the other hand, refused to sign any such agreements, assuring the League and the allied powers that within their borders the rights of the minorities have been fully guaranteed through domestic legislation, something the Balts, or German minorities, deny, especially as regards citizenship and equality of educational opportunities.

Who shall decide concerning the minority complaints, and who shall enforce the decisions? The old Allied Military Council, which was once supreme, is no more. The Council of Ambassadors is only its shadow. In recent decisions it has only sanctioned what it could not change. The League itself? Last winter Lithuania defied its Council in the matter of the Vilna frontier. Did it rely on German and Russian support? Now the Rumanian delegate defies it in the Transylvania dispute. Is he backed by France, the Little Entente and the military alliance with Poland?

No Jug-Handled Free Trade

AS A result of the recent marked advance in the price of sugar, which has served better than volumes of expert testimony to convince the American consumers that customs duties are a tax, there has arisen a widespread demand for abolishing the duty on sugar, or at least reducing it to the rate of one cent per pound imposed by the Underwood tariff. While there would seem to be no immediate possibility of a material reduction in the sugar duties, either by the Tariff Commission or by the Congress at its next session, the general discussion of the relation of taxes to prices should aid in clarifying public opinion on certain fundamentals involved in the problem of protecting domestic industries without unduly burdening the consuming public.

That the sugar duty is added to the price paid by the consumers is not seriously questioned except by a few of the old-school protectionists, who claim that by encouraging domestic sugar production prices are kept down to a lower level than would prevail if the supply was controlled by foreign sugar producers. Most of the advocates of protection to farm products, however, frankly admit that they wish to insure better prices, and justify their demand on the ground that the established system of high protection for all manufactured articles so increases the cost of everything the farmers buy, that in self-defense they must have protection for what they sell. Many of the farm leaders assert that they are perfectly willing to have the duties removed from all their products if the tariff on manufactures is also abolished. Until that is done they will insist that the products of agriculture shall receive the same measure of protection that is given the manufacturing industries.

Arguing for the McCumber Tariff Act increase in the duties on imported hosiery, some of which are as high as 80 per cent, Senator Smoot declared that these very high duties were necessary because of the high wages paid workers in the American hosiery industry, and stated that he had been informed that some of these workers were paid more than $100 per week. The 6,000,000 American farmers, whose average net income has been shown to be not more than $15 per week, will hardly be moved to favor the repeal or substantial reduction of the duty on sugar, now about 33 per cent, because of the increased cost to the higher paid population of the cities and industrial centers. The farmers may be mistaken in their belief that they are more benefited than injured by the increase of prices through tariff protection, but they are practically unanimous in their demand that there shall be no jug-handled system of free trade for the farmer, and high protective duties for the manufacturer.

The Aero-Taxi of the Future

WHAT M. Georges Barbot, who holds the record for motorless aviation achievements, has accomplished recently by his flights in a "glider," to which was attached a seven-horsepower engine, opens to the imagination a wide vista of possibilities. Whether we are willing to see "office windows being widened to admit clerks who have winged their ways from their suburban homes" as its immediate result, as is hinted in the London Times, is a matter of individual determination. Certain it is, however, that M. Barbot has made a nearer approach to the flight of the birds than any of his predecessors in the aviation field, for he has been enabled to seek and hold favorable air currents with extraordinary ease and certainty, the light motor apparently replacing the muscles of the bird and enabling him to emulate its manner of progress to a remarkable degree.

Experts see in these flights the beginning of a new chapter in the history of aviation and M. Barbot himself maintains that his "aviette" is the forerunner of the aero-taxi of the immediate future. He is said to be contemplating the production of a machine, to cost in the neighborhood of $1000, which will be able to rise from almost anywhere, and fly at from sixty to seventy miles an hour without any difficulty, landing slowly and with practically no risk within thirty yards of its objective. Such a machine, it is claimed, would be almost absolutely safe, while the cost of fuel would be only that of about a gallon per hundred miles.

It is but a few months ago since the Petit Parisien announced the holding of an aviette competition during this coming June for machines fitted with motors of ten to twelve horsepower, and experts then were skeptical, expressing doubt as to the possibilities of flight under such conditions. Now not only have these doubts been dispelled, but there seems every prospect of a flight soon being made over the English Channel in such a machine. The day for the amateur aviator really seems to be dawning.

Editorial Notes

CHICAGO is indirectly responsible for a dilemma in which New York is at present finding itself, because it was an imported yellow taxicab from the Windy City that started the craze for sulphur-colored conveyances in New York and sent all the chauffeurs in the town on the run to the paint shops for anything approximating the original hue. For some time Manhattan Island has presented the exotic and dizzy spectacle of whirling lines of taxis resplendent in every conceivable variety of yellow, from palest cadmium to deepest chrome. It must have been the coming of spring, with forsythia, tulip, and jonquil making aureoline accent in parterre and park, that gave the Sixth Avenue Elevated the idea to steal a march on the taxis by bedizening their passenger coaches with a yellow pigment, the like of which it is hard to think was ever employed before for any legitimate civic purpose. These coaches, linked by fives, now flare through the city in meteoric splendor. Perhaps some director of the company has been studying modern art, as so many business men are doing, and has resolved to end the monochromatic monotony of our modern cities. At any rate, he has made a flying start.

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IN CONNECTION with the discussions which are being conducted in London relative to moving the life-size figure of George Washington, which in its present location in Trafalgar Square appears dwarfed, it may be recalled that the original statue was not made for out-of-door display and that consequently, if its replica is moved, it, too, should be placed somewhere under cover. The original is the work of the great French sculptor, Antoine Houdon, who in the early days of the American Republic was selected by Thomas Jefferson, the United States Minister to France, to make a contemporary statue of Washington for the Capitol at Richmond, Va. It was thus designed for the interior of a public building in scale with itself, and to show it or its replica anywhere but indoors is to lose much of the true effect.

Unrest in Rumania

LONDON, April 10 (Special Correspondence)—For the last few weeks rumor has been busy with reports of the outbreak of revolution in Rumania. As usual, there is no smoke without fire, and although the situation is not nearly so serious as the prevalence of such rumors might lead one to believe, the state of affairs in the country is such as to cause anxiety.

The root of the unrest lies in the system of government which has been adopted by Greater Rumania. Without entering into details, it is sufficient to say that the advisers of the King are of the opinion that the quickest way of molding the constituent parts of this Greater Rumania, which consists of Moldavia, Wallachia and Transylvania, into an homogeneous whole is rather through the exercise of the royal prerogative than through the popular will. In other words, that a central authority, based on tradition, is a better instrument than an electoral machine.

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Having regard to the populations concerned, there is undoubtedly something to be said for this view. The problem of reconciling the different aims and conceptions of the three provinces, with their different histories and experiences, must in any case be a difficult one, and it is possible that a central government which had the confidence of the majority of the Nation might solve it more speedily than a conference of provincial and popularly elected governments. But the process at present adopted is by no means an ideal one, and has led to grave discontent in the various parts of the Kingdom. The Rumanian people feel that they alone among the nations of the Little Entente have failed to win complete freedom, and they contrast their own case with the democratic institutions which obtain in Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, to the detriment of the former.

This is especially the case in Transylvania. The Rumanians of this Province are disappointed with the results of their transference to Rumanian rule. In common with all liberated nationalities, they expected too much. The less educated classes had been led to believe that once they were liberated from the Hungarian yoke the earth they lived on would automatically become the paradise of freedom. In practice they find that they are subject to much the same conditions and mulcted in much the same taxes as hitherto, the only difference being that their masters come from Bucharest instead of Budapest. Intermingled with them are the Magyars and Szeklers, who have real grievances against the Rumanian administration of the country, and who can hardly be expected to refrain from encouraging a spirit of antagonism to the new Government.

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If the Rumanian Government is to avoid drifting into a situation which at the best cannot be anything but extremely critical, it must revise its internal policy, especially in the direction of Transylvania. The Government does not seem to have realized that all nations to which have been transferred territories once forming part of neighboring states must justify the trust reposed in them by their treatment of their new citizens. Unless the Rumanian Government is prepared to introduce such reforms into its administration, the voice of popular discontent will grow even louder than it is at present, while in Transylvania the different sections of the population will unite in regretting their severance from Hungary.

The Rumanian Government complains that such unrest as exists is due to the machinations of agents provocateurs among the minorities within the Kingdom, who are in turn instigated from without. This is no doubt true, but it must be pointed out that even the most persistent agent provocateur must have suitable material upon which to work, and that such universal discontent as undoubtedly exists at the present moment must be based upon a definite grievance. Traced to its source, this grievance is the reluctance of the administration to allow the supreme power to develop upon the people.

The New Rural Credits Act

CO-OPERATIVE marketing by itself does not suffice to improve the lot of the American farmer, says The Survey. This was strikingly illustrated the other day in Arkansas. Here the Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association had signed up 6000 farmers for the whole of their 1922 crop, expected to yield 200,000 bales. But only 70,000 bales were delivered and sold through the association. Why? George T. Odell, who describes the circumstances in The Christian Science Monitor, says:

> The holders of the crop mortgages would not let the farmers sell through their own association. They took the cotton themselves. Cotton, it must be remembered, has steadily increased in price. This is another state where the farmers are enslaved by a system of credits—and by tenantry.

Whether the Capper-Lenroot-Anderson Rural Credits Act, one of the few positive achievements of the recent Congress, is going to meet situations such as this remains to be seen. The act falls short of the facilities which enthusiasts for credit extensions had hoped for from federal legislation. It provides for the establishment of twelve intermediate credit banks under the control of the Farm Loan Board, each with a capital of $5,000,000 to be subscribed by the Treasury. It is, therefore, definitely an extension of Government banking in a field hitherto left entirely to private enterprise.

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Some have criticized this bill as a dangerous precedent; some because it would "shove the farmers further into debt"; but most on the ground that other reforms are more urgently needed—especially the control of transportation; the opening of foreign markets by a consistent foreign policy; and price regulation. The radical northwest and the conservative agricultural organ, Wallace's Farmer, agree in complaining that extension of credit, unaccompanied by other measures, is not going to convert loss into profit. Nevertheless, much evident disappointment among farmers does not blind them to the advantages of this measure, which promises to give them at least a minimum of protection against greedy and unsympathetic creditors.

The new institution is not going to help appreciably in diminishing the cost of loans for large transactions, such as land purchase or big improvements; nor is it needed to tide over quick turnovers. But it will ease the situation between planting and marketing, a period varying from three to nine months; and, giving the farmer a new source of credit to fall back upon, it will exert a wholesome influence on current charges for accommodation of that kind. Indeed, with the moderate sums of governmental capitalization involved, it is likely that the indirect, psychological effect—the giving of backbone to the farmer in his fight against extortion—will be more valuable than anything the twelve new banks can do directly to uphold prices or cheapen credit.